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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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U.S. FLAGSHIP WITH ADMIRAL ON BOARD IS DUE HERE TODAY

Commander-in-Chief Winterhalter And Cruiser Brooklyn Change Plans

ON SPECIAL TRIP

May Be Due to s.s. China Seizure Or to Yunnan Trouble

News was received in Shanghai yesterday that the United States cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Winterhalter on board, will arrive here today.

The news is particularly interesting at this time owing to the trouble in China and also because of the incident of last Friday when the s.s. China was stopped by the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic and 38 Germans who were passengers aboard the American liner made captive.

No word has been received as to the reason why the Brooklyn has been hurried up from Manila. The last word from there, published in THE CHINA PRESS last Friday was that the Brooklyn would on February 20 go into drydock at Olongapo for minor repairs.

Washington Wants Particulars

The State Department at Washington has demanded full particulars concerning the seizure of the German passengers from the China. It is understood that a description of the affair has been sent. Captain Frazier of the China, has not written back to Shanghai concerning the seizure but it is assumed that he furnished the American authorities at Nagasaki with a complete report. The point on which the Washington authorities are expected to be most interested is the question of whether the steamer was in Chinese waters or on the high seas when stopped by the British warship.

Letters received from passengers state that the steamer was 23 miles from the mouth of the river when she was held up by shots across her bows. In that case the seizure was well outside the 3-mile limit of Chinese jurisdiction.

It is probable from the stand taken in similar affairs on the Atlantic that the State Department will make demands for the release of the Germans taken from the China. Such a demand has been made on the French because of the taking of Germans and Austrians from American steamers in the Atlantic. The note to France insists that the belligerents have no right to take noncombatants from neutral vessels between neutral ports—as was exactly the case with the Germans taken from the China.

Revolutionaries Bought Off On Making a Threat to Loot Bank of China, Kweiyang

Calmed Down With $30,000; City Quiet, But Robbers Infest Neighborhood; Peking Refuses Mediation

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 24.—The salt revenues in Yunnan and Kweichow have not been seized by the insurgents who are being paid $125,000 monthly, as usual, by the salt inspectorate, the insurgents collecting additional salt taxes themselves. After a conference with the Entente Ministers, last Saturday, the Quintuple bankers decided to allow matters to go on without direct negotiations with the insurgent Government. The Peking Government will accept full responsibility for any deficits.

Rebels Threaten Bank

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chungking, Feb. 19.—Reuter's Kweiyang correspondent is informed on good authority that the Yunnan troops that recently passed through the city on their way towards the Szechuen and Hunan borders threatened to loot the Kweiyang branch of the Bank of China, but were bought off with thirty thousand Dollars. The city is quiet, but robberies are occurring in the country districts.

Peking, February 24.—A mandate officially postpones the accession to the throne. It says that telegraphic and written petitions and prayers have been received almost daily from civil and military officials, representatives, citizens, various organisations and individuals, urging that the throne be ascended.

To patriotic people, these acts are intended to secure permanent peace to the country, but, on the part of the person holding the power, he has responsibility for looking into the general situation and acting with wise judgment. The provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow are raising rebellion and the homes of many are disturbed. The conditions of the people in western Hunan and southern Szechuen, where robbers have been raiding, is pitiful.

"The painful thought caused by the sufferings of my people has disabled us from enjoying our sleep and food. In addition, unscrupulous persons have invented rumors of the most fantastic character.

"Our original intention to save the country and people unfortunately has been made the subject for a quarrel for privileges and rights. How can our heart be at ease if we ascend the throne at this moment?

"We have now resolved that the question must be postponed. It is presumed that all patriots will readily understand our decision.

"Hereafter, all telegrams and memorials praying for our early accession will not be allowed to be presented. Let this be universally proclaimed."

Peking Rejects Mediation

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 24.—Responsible Chinese circles deny that the Government would be willing to settle the Yunnan revolt in the south-west peacefully, by the mediation of Liang Chi-cha and others. The increased activity of the arsenals in Shanghai, Hanyang, Canton and Techou, where daily one thousand rifles, five guns and five hundred thousand cartridges are manufactured, as well as the formation of a squadron for the Upper Yangtsze and the increase of the defenses on both shores of the Yangtsze, clearly points to the intention of the Government to force a decision by arms.

Generals Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Tse-kwei having both declined for several reasons to take the chief command over the Government troops operating in the south-west, the Government is still looking for a suitable General.

A mandate refers to the numerous memorials which reach Yuan Shih-

(Continued on Page 2)

Warn U.S. Passengers Booked by s.s. Espagne

Message Tells of 'Germany's Determination to Attack Armed Merchantmen'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, Feb. 22.—Anonymous letters warn Americans booking by the liner Espagne (11,155 tons; Cie. Generale Transatlantique) not to embark, in view of Germany's determination to attack armed merchantmen.

Britain Will Increase Taxes Upon Luxuries

Further Restriction of Imports Also Is Likely; Board Of Naval Commercial Advisers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—The Daily Telegraph states that the signs are increasing that an important feature of the next Budget will be a further extension of the Customs tariff. The principal object will be to tax luxuries, but the new schedule will be prepared with due regard to the Dominions and the allies.

It is expected that there will be further restrictions of imports shortly. The papers anticipate that naval commercial advisers will be appointed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.....Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Feb. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique..Mar. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of Jan. 23 was due at Hongkong on February 23, and here on February 27. Left Saigon on February 21, per M.M. s.s. Amazone.

The English mail of January 13 is due to arrive here this morning. Left Hongkong on Tuesday, Feb. 22 per P. and O. s.s. Nankin.

The American mail left San Francisco on February 5, was due at Yokohama on February 22, and is due to arrive here on or about February 28, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The English mail of January 27 is due at Hongkong on February 28 and here on March 3. Expected to leave Hongkong on the 29th instant, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

For a Few Cents And A Little Action

WANT ADS
LOTS SOLD

Yes, for a few cents and a little activity, you can get that "vacant lot" ad. in THE CHINA PRESS that will mean a sale in all human probability.

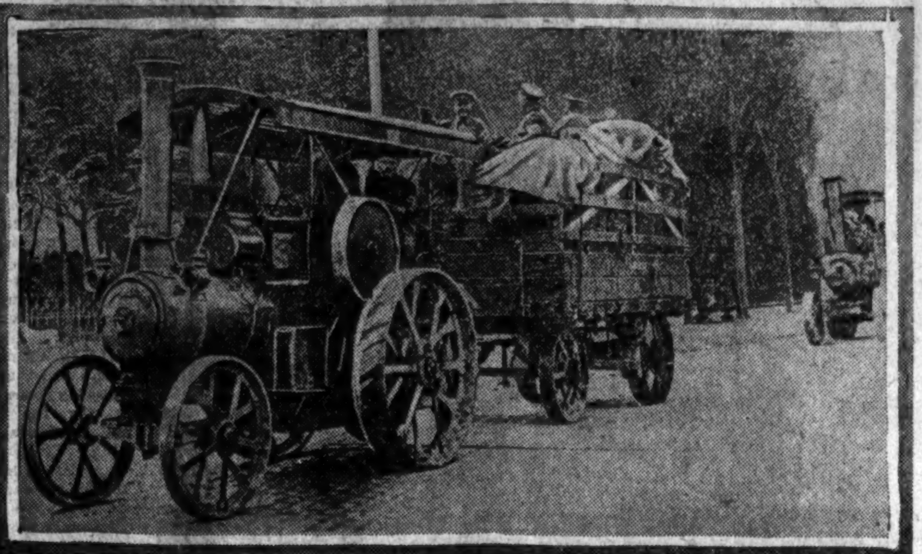
Many people, whose judgment tells them that they should insert a CHINA PRESS Want Ad. refrain from doing so because they think the cost is high.

The fact is, however, that the cost is quite reasonable. A thirty word ad. for three days costs only $1.80, for a week $3.60

Any other method in the world of reaching the buying public of Shanghai and outports would cost many times this amount.

Throw caution to the four winds and use THE CHINA PRESS Want Ads now. **The results** will take care of the cost.

Modern War Horse in France Is British Tractor



BRITISH STEAM TRACTOR IN FRANCE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Owing to the severe weather in northern France the roads have become all but impassable, and the horses have been discarded in favor of steam tractors for conveying munitions and supplies from base camps to the British fronts. The picture shows one of these tractors starting out from a rail-head "somewhere in France."

RIVER VALDAR BRIDGES PATROLLED BY ENTENTE

Cut Communication Between W. Macedonia and Salonica; Bulgars Depressed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, February 20.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Athens, dated February 17, says that, according to the Greek newspapers, allied troops occupy the bridges and crossings of the River Valdar. Communication between Western Macedonia and Salonica is completely interrupted.

Athens, February 22.—Reports received from various sources show that an allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles, reached the Bosphorous on the 15th and torpedoed a tug and six transports laden with munitions, causing the usual panic in Constantinople.

Salonica, February 17.—Reports from reliable sources say that Bulgarian officers at Monastir are very depressed. They say that the Bulgarian army is being enticed into new adventures, which will have serious consequences for Bulgaria. The Germans have barricaded all roads leading to Monastir, to guard against allied armored motor cars.

Stockholm, February 17.—According to the Wolf Agency, the German Minister at Christiania, Graf Oberndorf, has been appointed Minister to Bulgaria.

S.S. TENNYSON DAMAGED BY INFERNAL MACHINE

Explosion in Bunkers Kills Three Men; Vessel Puts Into Maranhao

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rio de Janeiro, February 22.—The Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Co.'s steamer Tennyson (3,901 tons; Lamport and Holt, Ltd.) has arrived at Maranhao, seriously damaged by explosions in her bunkers, which killed three of the crew. They are said to have been due to an infernal machine.

Lord Derby to Control Co-ordinated Aviation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—Arrangements are nearly complete for the formation of a standing joint committee to co-ordinate naval and military aviation. Probably, Lord Derby will take charge of the committee, of which the technical head will be either General Sir David Henderson, Director-General of Military Aeronautics, or Brigadier Trenchard, of the Royal Flying Corps.

REFLOAT SUBMARINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 23.—The British submarine which recently stranded on the Island of Chiffnikoog has been refloated and towed to Nieuwediep.

Committee Formed For Building of Proposed American Club House

Dr. S. A. Ransom to Call First Meeting Soon; Confident Of Success

At last something definite is to be done toward securing an American club and a suitable home for it in Shanghai.

Dr. S. A. Ransom, head of the American Association, is forming a committee that is to meet at an early date to take up plans for financing the club. The impetus given by the speakers at the American banquet on Washington's birthday is to be taken advantage of. Dr. Ransom made it clear that the project was not to be adopted by the American Association but would represent the best elements of the entire American community. The Club idea is one that everybody has long agreed should be carried out—but no steps were ever taken toward a definite organization. The committee now being formed is expected to materialize the long wanted meeting place for the Shanghai Americans.

"The support that I have received," said Dr. Ransom yesterday, "was much stronger than I expected. With the proper push at this particular time we can put the plan through. And we hope to supply the proper push."

Though the sort of club is yet to be determined it is thought that a country club will be decided on since there are already many clubs downtown.

Firebug Destroys Historic Church at Beaufort, in Canada

German Sympathiser Suspected; Priest Had Been Warned; G.$400,000 Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Quebec, February 22.—The historic Catholic church at Beaufort has been burned down. The loss is estimated at G. $400,000.

It is believed that the church was set fire to by sympathisers with the Germans in the concentration camp at Beaufort. The priest in charge had been warned.

GERMAN CASUALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—The British correspondent with the French forces gives authoritative figures showing that the German casualty lists are very unreliable. They are constantly under-estimating their losses and it frequently happens that the total casualties announced for a regiment are considerably less than the number of prisoners alone.

The Weather

Weather improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 48.4 and the minimum 37.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 58.6 and 43.0.

AVALANCHE IN TYROL KILLS 55, INJURES 49

30 More Are Missing; Slide In Salzburg Alps Sweeps Away Crowded Shelter Hut

Reuter's Service

London, February 22.—A terrible avalanche in the mountains of the Austrian Tyrol engulfed a crowded shelter hut, with the result that 55 persons were killed, 49 injured and 30 are missing.

Favorite Sports Center

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Berlin, February 22.—A terrific snow slide occurred on Sunday in the Hochkoenig district in the Salzburg Alps. The avalanche came from the Mandlwand and hurled an Alpine refuge with 52 persons into the abyss. Probably all have perished.

The place of the accident is well known as a center of winter sports, especially visited by Munich people. Reports from Salzburg yesterday stated that 45 dead and 49 wounded had been found, while about 30 were still missing.

The number of dead found increased today to 55, while 30 persons are still missing. The accident happened in the season when snow-slides are a most unusual occurrence. The workmen had started cleaning the roads for the winter sports and were assisted by tourists, when two avalanches came down from the mountain. A hundred Russian prisoners of war are assisting in the rescue work.

NAVY MAKES MUNITIONS DURING ITS SPARE TIME

On Its Own Initiative, Without Remuneration; Warm Thanks From Lloyd George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, in a letter to Admiral Sir David Beatty, warmly thanks the fleet for the splendid work done by both officers and men in making munitions for the army. Their output already was very striking and its value was enhanced because the work had been done in their spare time, on their own initiative and without remuneration.

Five British Naval Airmen Lose Lives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 23.—The casualty lists contain the names of five naval airmen who have been killed or drowned. These include the well-known flying-men Commander Neville F. Usborne and Lieutenant-Commander de Courcy Ireland, both killed.

CONFESSES HE'S A SPY

A report from Yokosuka says that Captain von Mulayeveck, an Austrian recently arrested, has been tried and has confessed that he is a spy. He has been turned over to the military authorities.

GERMANS DEVELOP GENERAL ACTION IN VERDUN DISTRICT

Reach French Second Line But are Driven Out; Violent Bombardment

HAUMONT TAKEN

French Recapture Greater Part of Wood; Inflict Very Heavy Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 23.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated: The Germans exploded a mine at Roclincourt and we occupied the crater. There was further artillery activity at Verdun.

The enemy's infantry attacked eastward of Brabant-sur-Meuse, gained a footing in our advanced trench and reached the second line, but were driven out, the French taking numbers of prisoners. Two German attacks in the region of Seppois were repulsed.

A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Luneville, but only did slight damage. French aeroplanes chased the air-ship to Metz.

The communique in the evening reported: The enemy's trenches east of Boesinghe, in Belgium, were bombarded. A heavy snowfall prevented offensive activity in Artois. We destructively shelled the enemy's works west of Navarin, in the Champagne.

The enemy, north of Verdun, after a violent bombardment, on both banks of the Meuse, launched a series of violent attacks between Brabant and Herbebois. They were all repulsed, except at Haumont Wood and the salient north of Beaumont, which the enemy, at the cost of heavy losses, succeeded in occupying.

Our curtain-fire, north-west of Fromezy, prevented an attack which was in preparation from debouching. There was great artillery activity in the region of Ban-de-Sapt and west of Altkirch.

A violent battle northward of Verdun is the feature of the official communique issued this afternoon. The German bombardment continued the whole night long. We replied vigorously.

Violent infantry fighting is proceeding on a front of fifteen kilometers, extending from the right bank of the Meuse to south-east of Herbebois. We evacuated the village of Haumont, of which we hold the outskirts, after a desperate engagement, in which we inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

We re-captured the greater part of the wood in the salient occupied by the Germans yesterday. Our curtain-fire stopped short an attack at Herbebois. Prisoners declare that certain German units were annihilated.

There were continual artillery duels at other points. The French artillery was active in Lorraine.

In Artois, near the Somme, we recaptured parts of the trenches at Bois de Givenchy.

London, Feb. 22.—The French Press is jubilant at the aerial victory yesterday.

London, February 22.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique reports: Last night, the enemy sprang a mine east of Givenchy. We had no casualties. They also shelled Poperinghe. At dawn, we sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and occupied the nearer lip of the crater.

Today, our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches in the vicinity of Maricourt-o-Villers and the Ypres-Comines canal. The enemy shelled our positions south-west of Ypres, using many lachrymatory shells. Our trenches between the Pilken road and the Ypres canal were also bombarded.

One of our aeroplanes was struck by an anti-aircraft shell and the pilot's leg practically severed. He managed, however, to land the machine safely at the aerodrome, without injury to the observer.

LANE, HOUSTON OR FOLK FOR SECRETARY OF WAR

Resignation of Mr. Garrison Brings Harmony To House And Senate

ALSO HELPS THE JONES BILL

Retiring Cabinet Officer Believed Philippines Should Be Protected By U. S.

Washington, February 13.—President Wilson has gone for a trip on the Mayflower, his official yacht, in order to be undisturbed in his consideration of a successor to Secretary of War Garrison.

The three names now most prominently mentioned in connection with the post are those of Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, and former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, at present chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As a result of Secretary Garrison's resignation, harmony and co-operation now prevail between the senate and house military committees. It is now believed that the army bills of both houses will incorporate the plans of the war department with the exception of those for a continental army.

Resignation Helps Jones Bill

Washington, February 14.—The resignation of Lindley M. Garrison as secretary of war is generally conceded to enhance the chances of the passage of the Jones Bill by the House of Representatives without any change being made in the Clarke amendment. It is supposed that had Mr. Garrison remained in office he would have opposed the passage of the bill by the lower house until some provision had been made for the protection of the Philippines on the granting of independence.

The News at Manila

Placing the burden of the enactment of the Jones bill as it stands now on the members of Congress, President Wilson has replied to the letter of protest against the Clarke amendment to the Jones bill.

Manila, February 15.—A few days ago, Governor General Harrison received from the bureau of insular affairs in Washington, a cable confirming the news regarding the resignation of Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge. The interpretation of that part of the text relative to the reasons given for the resignations was so difficult owing to the faulty transcription of the cable, that it was decided to have it repeated.

The cable as repeated was given out on Monday morning by the executive secretary and was as follows:

"The President has accepted the resignation of secretary of war and of assistant secretary of war, February 10, to take effect immediately. Their successors not yet announced. Correspondence published shows difference to have been as to the methods of procedure in regard to pending legislation affecting Philippines and preparedness with reference to Philippines.

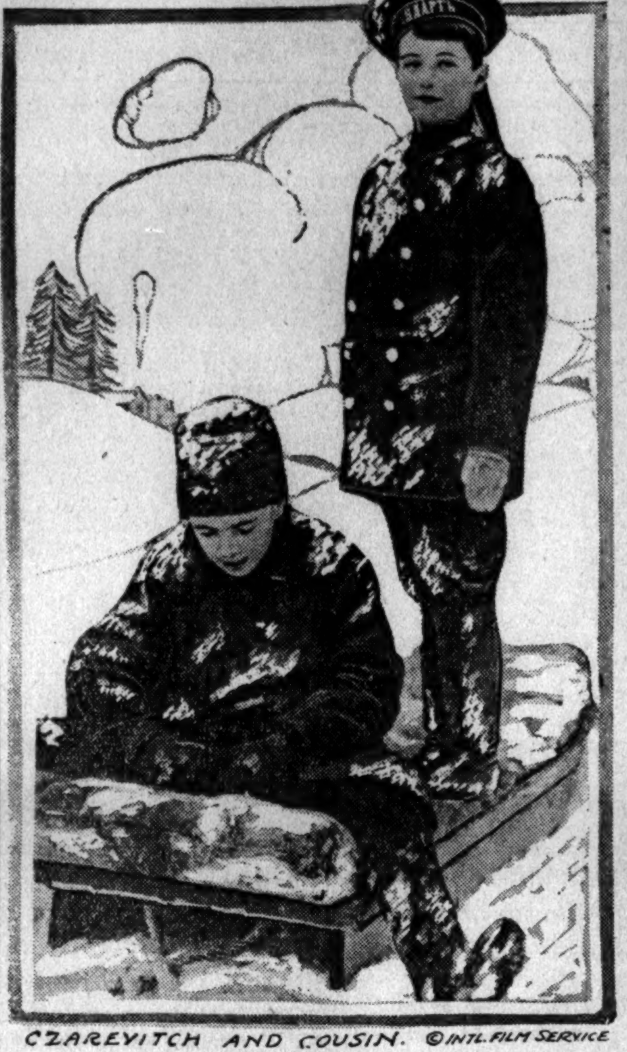
"Secretary of War, in a letter to the President, February 9, said, 'I consider the principle embodied in the Clarke amendment an abandonment of the duty of this notion and a breach of trust toward the Filipinos. So believing, I can not accept it or acquierce in its acceptance.'

"The President in replying, February 9, said, 'It is my own judgment that the action embodied in the Clarke amendment is unwise at this time, but it would clearly be most inadvisable for me to take the position that I must dissent from that action should both houses of Congress concur in a bill embodying that amendment. That is a matter upon which I must of course, withhold judgment until the joint action of the two houses reaches me in definite form. What the final action of the houses will be, no one can, at this time, certainly forecast.'

McIntyre."

On receipt of this confirmation the Governor General convened the members of the Commission in executive session for a conference on the subject.

Russian Tsarevich Plays in Snow



CZAREVITCH AND COUSIN. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

An interesting picture just receiv ed showing how the heir to the throne of "All the Russias" enjoys himself in the wintertime. At Tsarkoe Selo, the Tsarevitch, with his sisters and his royal cousins, leads the life of any normal child. He is here shown standing on a sled, while his cousin, Prince Rotoslav Alexandrovitch sits on it.

Cannot Shake Russia's Determination, Sazonoff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 22.—Never before have such scenes of enthusiasm been witnessed in the Duma, as at the opening session today. The House was packed. All the Ambassadors and Ministers of the allies attended.

The President, at the opening of his speech, was cheered to the echo. He affirmed that the Tsar's historic visit showed the direct communion between the Tsar and his people from that time forward.

Erzeroum he likened to the first rays of the dawn of victory rising in the east.

The President greeted their allies, but his remarks were drowned in outbursts of cheers. The allied Ambassadors, rising, received an ovation.

The President concluded: "Russia's duty is the resurrection of Servia. I express my firm hope in our victory, without which there shall be no peace."

M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a great speech, stated the unshakeable determination of Russia and her allies to conquer in this war, which was the greatest crime against humanity. Germany's responsibility for the war had been thoroughly unmasked and the German people were realising, in an increasing degree, that they had been duped and were now expressing their open discontent.

He dwelt on the co-ordination between the allies. This co-ordination would be particularly necessary when peace came. M. Sazonoff paid a tribute to the great services rendered to the common cause by France, Great Britain and Italy.

M. Sazonoff said that the German Government had treated its people like savages who make their soldiers drunk before they attack. They had tried to stir the masses by making them believe that the allies aimed at the complete annihilation of the German people. Such an argument was absurd, because who would think of sweeping away a nation of 72,000,000?

The allies had never had any such intention, but self-preservation demanded that the ruthless egoism and passion for plunder, in which the Germans had not always sympathised, should be ended. This Prussianism must be crushed.

The reunion of Poland was inscribed on the banner of Russia. He did not believe that the Polish people would be persuaded to fight for their German tyrants.

Russia was sincerely friendly with Sweden. An ice-bound port in Scandinavia would be useless to Russia, who must obtain an outlet on a free sea in quite another direction.

The Entente was convinced that, when the hour struck, Rumania would know how to realise her national unity and would find real support from those with whom her people naturally sympathise. He justified the action of the Entente at Salonica, paid a tribute to the heroism of Servia and said that Russia was indignant at the action taken by Bulgaria, but was willing to believe that it was taken under pressure.

The relations of Russia with Persia were now normal, but it was difficult to hope for a prompt and complete restoration of order in Persia, which was torn by internal troubles and abuse.

The co-operation of Japan was infinitely precious to Russia and the friendly welcome given to Grand-Duke Michaelovitch by Japan was much appreciated.

Russia remained faithful to her principle of non-intervention in China, with which country the relations of Russia were those of a good neighbor. China had taken all precautions against the violation of its neutrality by German intriguers, but, in view of the difficulties caused by China's isolation, the Entente was seeking means of defending her interests.

In conclusion, M. Sazonoff remarked on the failure of German propaganda in America. He hoped that an economic *rapprochement* between Russia and America might be achieved.

* * *

All Japanese Factories Working For Russians

Have Not Yet Reached Maximum But Are Furnishing All Sorts of Materials

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 22.—The new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Matsui, interviewed on his arrival at Marseilles, said that all the Japanese factories were working for the Russians. They had not yet reached their maximum output, but already they were furnishing material of all sorts, which the Japanese liked to think had helped their allies to gain their success.

Mr. Matsui added that the fortunes of Japan and her allies are inseparable. He was convinced that final victory would be theirs.

Newton Caused The Recent Cold Spell All Over the World

Weather Prophet of Kansas City Foretold What The New Planet Would Do

Now we know what caused all the cold weather. Newton did it. Newton isn't a person—he is a planet. Being a new planet he had to attract attention to himself in some way and he did it by causing a record drop in the temperature of Shanghai and other cities. One of the old established planets would scorn such cheap advertising methods. But Newton didn't.

The cold days at Shanghai were January 22, 23 and 24. D. A. N. Grover, of Kansas City, foretold that the moon would pass between the earth and the new planet on January 23 and he prophesied what would be the result. On January 18, Mr. Grover wrote a letter to the New York Sun which appeared in that paper on January 21. It was as follows:

"Sunday, January 23, the moon will pass between the earth and the new planet, Newton, causing storms in localities and lowering the temperature everywhere by January 24 or 25.

"January 26, Mercury, at perihelion, moving directly toward the earth at its greatest velocity, thirty-five miles a second, will produce a warm effect upon the weather at first; then it will repel the earth out from the sun, causing storms and cold spells.

"The first spells will begin about January 26 or 27. The wind and cold will increase in intensity and become very cold by January 28. Mercury's last spells in this month will be over about January 30.

"Saturn and Neptune repelling the earth against the sun's repulsion are the counteracting warm influences during Mercury's cold spells; but if the new planet causes cold weather January 24 or 25, Mercury's cold spells afterward will produce the worst weather that some localities have experienced this winter."

And there you are!

* * *

210,000,000 Florins For Dutch Expenses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 22.—Bills have been introduced to raise 210,000,000 Florins, to cover extraordinary expenditure up to August 1.

Revolutionaries Are Bought Off

(Continued from Page 1)

k'ai almost daily from all classes of the population, urging an early enthronement. In view of the revolution in the south-west, as well as of the pitiful state of the people in those districts, it is only the President's intention to save the country. Therefore, all patriots would understand that the enthronement had been postponed. All memorials urging an early restoration of the monarchy are forbidden in future.

The revenue of the Postal Administration for the last fiscal year shows a surplus of 250,000 Dollars.

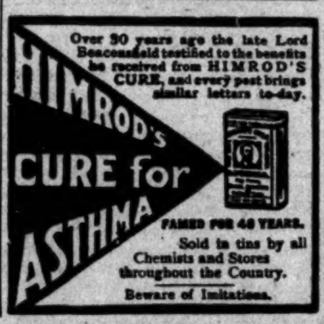
Invasion of Hunan

According to the Peking Gazette the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Hunan have jointly wired to the government advising that on the 17th instant, several districts in their provinces, including Yunghsua, Mouyang, Chienyang, Chikiang and Yunchow, were seized by the insurgents of Yunnan on account of the poor protection afforded by the government troops. For this reason, they ask the President to refer them to the Commission for the Punishment of the High Officials.

The Peking government is requested to send more loyal troops to the disturbed cities now in the possession of the Yunnan-Kweichow Republicans.

A Changsha telegram reports:—At 3 p.m. of the 21st instant Republicans with bombs tried to attack the Yamen of the Chiangchun and the Civil Governor of Hunan but were driven away by the troops there and all became quiet. At 5 p.m. at one time order in the city was much disturbed.

The Shanghai Nippo reports that owing to the result of the interview between Tsen Chun-hsuan and Sun Yat-sen the Chinese Revolutionaries in Tokio met in the evening of the 21st instant and conferred for four hours. They seem to have a plan to take up activity in conjunction with eight provinces in China including Shantung.



Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.
HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Beware of Imitations.

GERMANY'S AIMS IN AMERICA

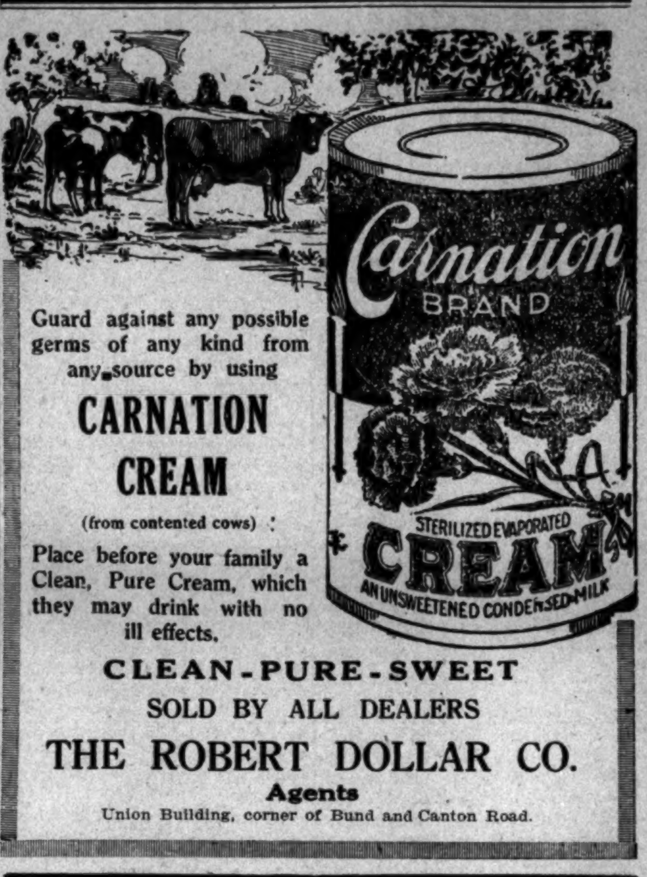
London, February 15.—A telegram from Washington to The Times reports that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has had documents placed before it which contain evidence of German attempts before the war to obtain concessions for the cutting of trans-continental canals through Nicaragua and Colombia, to establish a naval base in Hayti, and to secure important concessions in South America—all these projects being inimical to the interests of the United States.

Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz "Old Cremorne"...Dawson
2. One Step "My Sumurun Girl" Hirsch
3. Waltz "Anna, what is the matter with you?"....Fall
4. One Step "All for the Girlies" Gilbert
5. Waltz "Dream Kisses".....Rolfe
6. One Step "Powder Rag"....Birch

Mr. A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.



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BANISH KING NICHOLAS TILL WAR TERMINATES, IS REPORT IN RUSSIA

Must Abstain from All Political Activity and Not Communicate with Prince

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, February 22.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Reuter once more repeats the story that Germany attempted and succeeded in obtaining control of the Island of St. Thomas and other Danish colonies in the West Indies. The German press again declares this report to be nonsense and freely invented. The Copenhagen paper National Tidende states that the Danish Foreign Office, when asked, declared that the report about German influence of any kind in the Danish West Indies is unfounded.

The Russian paper Birschevija Vjedemosti says that the diplomatists of the Entente have now concluded the investigations in regard to King Nicholas' request to Austria-Hungary for peace. The Entente resolved that the King has to reside at a place distant from Montenegro until the end of the war and that he further must abstain from all political activity and utterances of opinion. He also has to refrain from all attempts to communicate with Prince Mirko or other Montenegrin personalities.

Explain German 'Riots'

The foreign press, especially French papers, repeatedly disseminated reports about what were called "riots" in Berlin and other German towns. The Deutsche Ueberseedienst asked the Director of the Political Section of the Imperial Office for Interior Affairs, Dr. Lewald, to tell exactly what happened.

Dr. Lewald received the representative in his office and remarked: "I have no illusions as to the use that will be made of my words by those who spread the false and alarming reports, but I give you my word that, during all those incidents which were called riots, or street fighting, from the beginning of the war till this very day, never a single person was killed in the German streets and never a German soldier was called out to assist the police or to shoot on the mob."

Dr. Lewald took two small files of documents and said smiling: "These are the official reports about the terrific street battles about which you want me to speak." One of the files bore the inscription: "Peace Demonstrations in Berlin," the other: "Disturbances of Public Order on Account of the Scarcity of Butter,"

Dr. Lewald said: "There were three so-called peace demonstrations in Berlin, on November 21, November 30 and December 9. I was an eyewitness of the first one. When walking from the Reichstag to my office I noticed 20 or 30 women." Here Dr. Lewald smiled and repeated: "No more than 30, who marched through the historical Brandenburg gate. Among them were some local leaders of the radical wing of the Socialist party and a lawyer who makes it a speciality to defend Socialists in the courts. Once in a while, the word 'peace' was heard and a few persons tried to sing the 'International'.

Easily Dispersed

"Finally, they were all dispersed by the police, who arrested six persons, of whom one, a mother who had a sick child at home, was immediately released. The second demonstration, in which about 1,000 people took part, was dispersed by the police after 30 minutes; two persons were slightly injured.

"The third demonstration consisted of what ought to be called a promenade of small groups in the Friedrichstrasse. Upon the request of the police, the people soon disappeared. As I said before, nobody was killed and no soldier was called out to aid the police.

"As to the butter riots, these demonstrations stopped when the military authorities fixed maximum prices. Only in Chemnitz, a town of more than 300,000 inhabitants, a demonstration took place on a somewhat larger scale. On the third evening, when the young workmen returned from the factories, they joined parading women and smashed some windows.

"The fire brigade was called out and turned the water hose on them. That ended the demonstration."

Dr. Lewald added, in his humorous way: "I most heartily wish that all my colleagues of the Interior Offices, or what these departments are called, be they in Paris, London, New York, or Chicago, will never have to quench other riots than those that have occurred in our country since the beginning of the war. To tell the truth, we had less harmless scenes in Berlin during peace time than we have now."

The Catholic Koelnische Volkszeitung reports that the German Bishops, after careful consideration of all points, have decided not to answer the letter addressed by the Belgian Bishops to the German and Austro-Hungarian bishops, which letter the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal von Hartmann, received on January 7. The reason is that they want to act in accordance with the wishes of the Holy See and to avoid controversies between bishops of different nationalities.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, commenting upon this decision, calls it prudent, since the letter of the Belgian bishops was only intended to serve for political agitation and the proposal of the Belgian bishops to institute a court of arbitration is impossible for legal and practical reasons. The German newspapers comment generally upon the recent utterances and actions of Cardinal Mercier.

Cardinal Mercier's Tour

The Vossische Zeitung points out that Cardinal Mercier was received in Rome by members of the Italian Parliament, Lorant and Destree, who are both noted Freemasons. Lorant was the executor of the last will of the anarchist Ferros. Thus it is clearly proved that Cardinal Mercier is a very active politician.

The Koelnische Volkszeitung prints a leading article reminding its readers of the pastoral letter of September 21, 1915, in which he compared the Germans with Lucifer and urged the Belgians to pray in the churches for Germany's defeat, at the moment of the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive. The newspaper asks if it was more than an accident that the Cardinal forgot to submit his pastoral letter to the censor.

The Koelnische Zeitung further asks whether Cardinal Mercier met the French Prime Minister, M. Briand, in Rome only by accident and states that M. Briand is considered by all Catholics as an enemy of the church. Further, the Koelnische Volkszeitung asks if it was only by accident that the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower reported that Cardinal Mercier had handed to M. Briand the proofs of "German atrocities."

The paper states that, formerly, there was an agreement between the Cardinal and the German authorities regarding co-operation, but that it is now very doubtful if such co-operation is still possible, in view of the machinations of the Cardinal.

The Italian newspaper L'Ordine, of February 10, reports from Cairo that, during the mutiny of the Egyptian territorials which recently took place there, 35 were killed and 40 wounded. During the mutiny, a British major shot down an Arab who objected to his store being searched. In January, ten executions took place.

Supplies for Belgium

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, commenting upon Sir Edward Grey's letter to the Belgian Minister in London, regarding the supply of raw materials to Belgian industry, states that the British proposals as to this supply have not been declined by the German Government, but are still under consideration, although some of the conditions clearly show the real intentions of the British Government, artfully concealed under a harmless mask. It is demanded, for instance, that the payments for Belgian exports shall be deposited in London.

The assertion that Belgium has been robbed of coal is unfounded, as it is known everywhere that more German coal has been imported into Belgium than Belgian coal to Germany. Furthermore, the German administration is fostering with all energy the export of Belgian coal to Holland and Sweden, thus enabling Belgian workmen to make their living.

Tre Austro-Hungarian Consul in Corfu, who escaped from there, reports that, on January 10, the French landed troops at Corfu during the night. A French officer requested the Consul to haul down the flag, which demand was declined, in spite of the officer's threats.

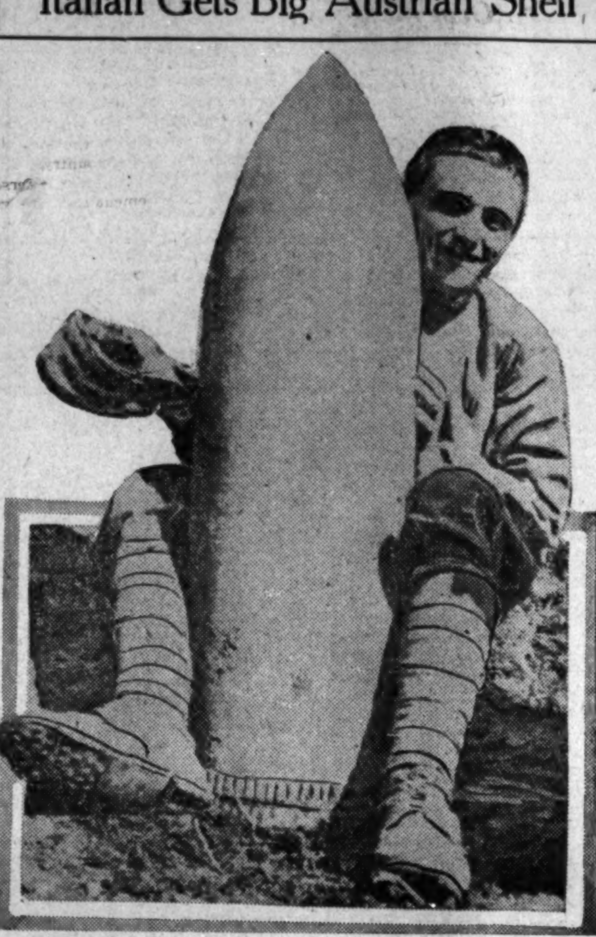
Finally, the flag was taken away by force and the French hoisted their flag on the big mast in front of the Achilleion, the castle belonging to the German Emperor. Later on, the French noticed the Imperial crown on the top of the mast. They tried to remove it, but, when they found this impossible, they sawed off the whole mast.

The French searched in the magnificent park of the castle for benzine stores and dug up the ground everywhere, but found nothing.

Reports from Egypt, received via Constantinople, state that the Senussi, after the conquest of Siwa Soltum and Said Berand, are approaching the Nile valley. Several Arab tribes, among whom are the Woladiati, have joined the Senussi.

In Sudan, the British commander asked for the help of the natives, who, however, refused. The appearance of a German submarine on the Egyptian coast and the torpedoing of British ships in Egyptian territorial waters made a strong impression.

Italian Gets Big Austrian Shell



This picture taken on the Italian front, shows an Italian soldier embracing an Austrian "305" one of the heaviest shells used in the war, which failed to explode upon landing in the Italian position. The shell weighs more than half a ton.

Two States Scrap Over Battle Flag

New Orleans, January 20.—The states of Louisiana and Mississipi soon will engage in a word war over the battle flag recently returned by Illinois to New Orleans.

The legislature of Illinois decided that the flag which was captured at the battle of Big Black Ridge on May 17, 1864, was the ensign of Gen. Andrew Jackson and returned it to New Orleans, but the state of Mississippi, through its pincipal papers, claims that the Illinois legislature and the New Orleans and Louisiana historian were wrong and that the flag originally belonged to a Mississippi command.

The members of the Illinois legislature, the Daughters of 1812, the city of New Orleans and the state of Mississipi will be embroiled in the dispute.

The banner was received here a few days before January 8, locked securely in a vault in the Whitney Central bank and only taken out on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans January 8, when it was escorted to the state museum by governor, mayor, state troops, regulars from warships in the harbor, naval station and barracks.

BRITISH SEIZE TOURISTS

San Francisco Couple Taken Off the Zacapa at Kingston

New York, January 20.—Two passengers who sailed hence by the United Fruit steamship Zacapa for the Caribbean on January 5, registering as Mr. and Mrs. M. Hermann of San Francisco, were taken from the liner at Kingston, Jamaica, by the British authorities, according to officers and passengers of the steamship Almirante, in yesterday from the West Indies.

The Almirante and the Zacapa were in Colon on the same day and that is how the Almirante heard the report. It is said the couple were taken to the detention camp outside of Kingston.

The United Fruit office here had received no report of the incident. The Almirante on her way hither stopped t Kingston and learned that no passengers hereafter would be allowed ashore there unless they had passports.

WINS $30,000 AT BRIDGE IN SINGLE NIGHT'S PLAY

Mrs. J. B. Elwell Says Her Husband Has Made $500,000 At Game

AN AUTHORITY ON WHIST

$18,000 One Year Just By Teaching It—Court Rules For Her in Suit

New York, January 20.—Joseph B. Elwell, a noted authority on bridge whist according to an affidavit submitted yesterday in the Supreme Court in the suit of his wife, Helen D. Elwell, for separation, has gained $500,000 through the teaching and practice of the game in which he so excels. Mrs. Elwell avers that on one night in Newport he gathered in $30,000 in a card game.

Mrs. Elwell revealed her story in the great profits of a specialty in her application for $5,000 a year alimony. A private settlement was made outside of court.

Mr. Elwell is the author of five standard works on whist, the best known of which is "Elwell on Bridge," and the others deal with auction, advanced bridge, practice bridge, and tournament hands. Mrs. Elwell declared that from these his royalities have been from $5,000 to $7,000 a year. According to her estimate, his services as a teacher to well-known persons of society brought him a large annual income, which at one time amounted to $18,000 from that source alone.

Coming in contact as he did with persons of influence in the financial community, Mrs. Elwell declared that her husband obtained valuable advance information and won large sums in speculating in stocks and bonds.

"He is also," she set forth, "a most successful card player, having often cleaned up from $1,000 to $10,000 in a night. On occasions he has netted bigger sums. I have known him to gather in as high as $30,000 in an evening."

Mrs. Elwell said she and her husband were married in 1900, and that about four years ago he abandoned her. Their expenses, before their separation, ran from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. They spent the Summers in Southampton or Newport, paid as high as $1,800 for a cottage during the season, and employed four servants and a chauffeur. Her application stated that he lives now in luxury and pays $1,300 for his apartment, and that he has a $7,000 automobile.

She was surprised she said a few months ago, to receive from him deeds for $40,000 worth of property, which he wished her to sign. Mrs. Elwell declared that her husband has $100,000 in securities of which she knows, and that his total wealth easily amounts to half a million dollars. She said he was a member of the New York Whist Club, the Apawamis Club, and the Studio Club, and also of the Travelers' Club of Paris, and that his personal expenses are large.

Before he abandoned her in 1911. Mrs. Elwell said that her husband agreed to pay the rent of the $1,800 apartment in which they lived, and to give her $250 a month. This he reduced to $175, and then she brought the proceedings for separation.

Justice Newburger ordered Mr. Elwell to pay his wife $500 in cash to pay accumulated debts, $200 a month for the support of herself and child, and $500 in counsel fees. Mrs. Elwell is also to sign the deeds for certain property which the defendant desires to sell. The parties in the suit met after the hearing and through their attorneys, W. Gibbes Whaley, appearing for the wife, and John F. McIntyre, for the defendant, an amicable settlement was reached. Mr. Elwell is at 166 West Seventy-second Street and Mrs. Elwell lives in East Eighty-first Street.

Mr. Elwell is still teaching, and after business hours many Wall Street men drift uptown to the whist clubs to sit at the feet of the expert. His fees are $10 an hour for four persons and when he was busiest, Mr. Elwell averaged about six hours of instruction a day.

BEER CAUSES BOW LEGS

And Bologna Helps, Is Warning of Child Welfare Workers

Pittsburg, January 20.—Bologna sausage and beer cause children to become bow legged, according to the South Side Child Welfare Association, which is waging a fight for the betterment of children.

Between twenty-five and thirty ministers have agreed to advise their congregations from the pulpit against feeding children on these other heavy foods.

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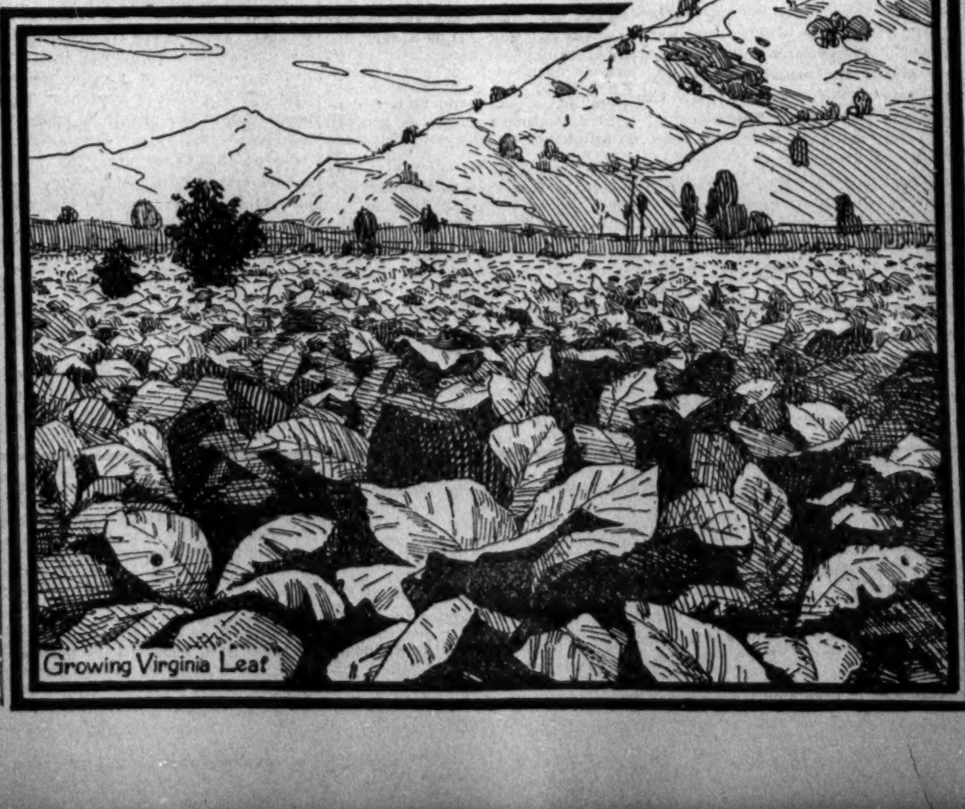

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TELLS HOW GERMANY IS PAYING FOR THE WAR

Popular Delusions of Prosperity Are Not Shared By The Rich

SPIRIT OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

It Feels the Tremendous Strain And Expects It to Increase, But Is Unshirking

By Garet Garrett

Berlin, December 29.—Strangers in San Francisco after the earthquake were filled with a common astonishment and asked invariably the same question: "The money that people are spending so freely—where does it come from?" It was impossible that people should be really richer than before, and yet evidence of their seeming to be so was on every hand and in every direction, especially in places of eating, drinking, and amusement. The answer, when forthcoming, was simple enough. It was insurance money. The people at large were enjoying the capital of the few. The rich, there or somewhere, were poorer, but all the rest were for the present richer.

There now is somewhat of that same phenomenon in Germany. More money is in circulation than was ever the case before, and money in hand is already half spent. There is that illusion of money prosperity which invariably accompanies currency inflation. The rich are each day poorer, and the very poor remain so, as is always the case. Between is the great other class through whose hands the money passes. In all the large cities the restaurants, the cafes, and the theaters are continually crowded with patrons.

There is no dancing in Germany; that is principally what one misses. At the opera the highest-priced seats, 5 to 10 marks, as well as the cheaper ones, are all taken for every performance. At Munich the Bavarian King's famous Hofbrau Haus is as interesting as ever, and, notwithstanding a rise of 10 pfennigs in the price of beer per litre, one may have to look through several great rooms before finding a place at which to sit and drink it. On the first floor, where the people are the King's children still, petulant, noisy, unpolitical, and easily made happy, the visitor's sensation is that of falling unawares into a hive of colossal bees. They are as disinterested and as uncurious as bees. They sit, men and women, all together at long tables, as tight as they can sit, buzzing incessantly, beating the tables with their palms, sipping amber fluid out of glasses with pewter lids that pop open when the glass is raised and close when it is put down, with a click, click, click that adds a continuous metallic note to the confusion of human voices.

Drinking Up the Treasure

But at Munich, also, is a well-known collector of porcelains who points to his beloved and beautiful things, saying: "I tell my American friends that if the war lasts much longer they can have these objects at any price they will name. I cannot afford to keep them."

The people at the Hofbrau Haus are drinking up his porcelains. So is wealth transmitted in this modern world. They do not know it. He does.

This is to put the worst of it first. Germans naturally put the other side first. They say—even bankers and economists say: "You can see for yourself how it is. Money is very abundant. The people are richer than they were before. Our money does not go abroad as England's money does. It remains here among us, and circulates endlessly."

One is sure from this that it is as one suspected. The war has set economic thought on its head in Germany. Nobody is thinking straight about what is taking place. So one is obliged to answer:

"To say that the German people are really richer than before the war started is to say meaningless thing. No neutral can understand it. Economic laws cannot, like international law, be suddenly suspended. This perpetual circulatory motion of money you boast of, and the abundance of the medium, only tend to conceal the fact that Germany is using up its capital."

To this the German banker, or the economist, unexpectedly replies: "Of course. We know that, too. That is what capital is for. We may not be using it up as fast as you think, because at the same time we are saving a great deal more relatively than in peace times. The rich—they especially are saving. But, notwithstanding that, it is true, as you say, we are using up capital in Germany. We shall get it back. That is the point."

"You mean in the form of indemnities?"

"Yes. Either money indemnities or commercial concessions; both perhaps. Yes, both. And then you shall see."

"But when you have won the war your enemies may be unable to pay."

"They can pay," the answer is. "They will have to pay."

This idea of obtaining large money indemnities in the conditions of peace is prominent, not to say paramount in Germany's financial calculations.

Suppose Debts Should be Repudiated

There are only two ways of meeting the cost of war. One way is to pay the bill as you go, out of your own resources, which entails both heroic saving and the consumption of accumulated capital. The other way is to borrow. The general practice is to adopt both methods, as England does, as France, Italy, and Russia do. They pay what they can, as they go, deriving the means partly from economy in private expenditures and partly from stores of accumulated capital; and then, besides, they borrow heavily abroad.

The advantage of borrowing is that the cost is spread over a long period of years, and may be paid off by easy installments after the return of peace, under normal conditions of commerce and trade. But Germany does not borrow abroad, at least very little, and pays almost the whole cost out of her own resources as she goes. There are advantages in this plan, too. That, indeed, would be the ideal way to pay for war—provided only that at the end you were able to replenish the stores of capital that had been used up in the process. There is at least one other advantage. Though it lies in the region of remote contingency it is nevertheless real for purposes of present consideration. A Government that owes money only to its own people, which is the same as to say that the people owe it to themselves and each other, is obviously in a position very different from that of a Government that owes a great deal of money abroad to strangers. One could halve its debt, cut the rate of interest or repudiate it altogether, a majority of the people assenting, without imparing its credit abroad or reducing in the least the power to borrow among strangers. The other Government, owing money abroad, could not diminish the principal of its debt or alter the rate of interest without ruining its credit abroad.

A shrewd-minded German economist asked suddenly this staggering question: "What would be the effect if in the conditions of peace it were stipulated that all the belligerent countries should repudiate their war loans?"

After some reflection, the answer of a neutral was: "It is a very immoral thing to consider. It is too large a question to be met offhand. What shall one say? The obvious effect, of course, would be a relocation of wealth so sudden as perhaps to be very disastrous, certainly ruinous."

"No," he said, "the effect on the people at large. What would that be?"

"Perhaps, if you consider only the people at large, the noncapitalistic mass, it would be a great relief to them not to have to go on for generations, perhaps forever, paying interest on this huge, unimaginable debt that Europe is piling up. It would mean simply that they were not obliged to restore to private hands the capital that had been dispersed among them during war."

But there again was the former problem. Germany might repudiate her war debt, or a portion of it, by reducing the rate of interest, purely as a matter of internal policy, without reference to the feelings or economic beliefs of the world outside, whereas, nations that had borrowed outside could do no such thing at all. They would have to consider facts of international policy.

'A Matter of Terms and Relations'

It must not be assumed from this that the thought of repudiation is working in Germany. But repudiation, besides being a very ugly word, is a matter of terms and relations. Many arrangements may be repudiation really which seem not to be, and go by other names. For example, it is very well known that the rich will be enormously taxed and super-taxed after the war, and it is already decided that war profits will be partly confiscated by a special kind of tax that may be called almost punitive. The difficulty of capturing war profits that have become widely diffused in private hands will be solved arbitrarily. A man's wealth will be compared with what it was before the war. If it has increased, the assumption will be that the increase arose from war profits, and it will bear the confiscatory tax accordingly. Corporations that are now thriving on war contracts are required to hold their extraordinary profits in suspense. They will be attended to suitably. Besides all of this, it is already suggested that an ideal way of levying an income tax after the war would be to reduce the rate of interest on the war loans. In that way the rich would pay the most, having been individually the largest purchasers of the war loans.

Each loan has had a wider popular base than its predecessor. Subscriptions of 100 to 2,000 marks ($25 to $250) were on the first loan, 926,059 in number, yielding 734,000,000 marks; on the second 2,113,220 yielding 1,662,000,000 marks, and on the third, 2,883,799, yielding 2,165,000,000 marks. That fact, of course, is in theory if not in practice a strong protection against repudiation of interest or principal after the war, though not one that may be trusted absolutely. The people must be persuaded to see that the cost of the war in the actual sense had already been paid, and that keeping up interest and amortization payments on the loans would be merely paying money from pocket to pocket, to the ultimate advantage of the rich.

Going On With Eyes Open

The aspects of the case are clear enough to the bankers, the economists and the rich. They are not deluding themselves; and yet, they go on putting their money into the loan, cheerfully, patriotically, with a spirit that must be rare in the world. You may say to a banker whom you know to have put a large portion of his private fortune into the war loans: "Do you not see what will be the case? After the war, taxes will be terrific, much worse than now they are, because the Government is borrowing at compound interest, paying interest on previous loans from the principal of new ones. The people under you cannot be made to pay more than they can afford." And he will answer: "The rich should pay. Why not? They expect to do it. We may be taxed 40 per cent., 50 per cent. We may have to give everything we possess. We cannot give more than all. What then? We can begin again. I am willing to do that. The people fight and the rich must pay. Yes, we see all that."

This is not the attitude of one, or two, or a few. It is the spirit of the rich in Germany. All will not be lost. Nobody believes that, of course. It is a patriotic exaggeration of speech, the effect of which is but to intensify the faith they have in Germany's future. On the Boerse they pay five marks and twenty pfennigs for the American dollar, normal price four marks twenty pfennigs, and, with the other hand buy—of all things!—shipping shares. They have been very strong and active, without a sea on which to sail a German ship. That is faith.

There is a considerable business doing on the Boerse, transactions all for cash, no quotations allowed for publication, and one would not guess a war was going on until one's attention is called to the fact that all the men going to and fro and above forty. "We are not much crowded now," some one says. "All our young men are in the war." But there is no speculation in the war loans. People put their money into war bonds without intending to take it out. Is it safe? No matter, yes or no. It is necessary to think it is.

The Lender Pays the Loan

A man who first gained distinction in German banking, then became a member of the Government and now is living in retirement, with a detached point of view, put it this way: "People are continually coming to me to ask if I think the war loan a good investment. I say to them, 'Why if you are good, the war loan is good.' They say, 'But how.' I say, 'You are simply signing your own note. Are you good for it? That is the only question. Are you good for your own note? Can you pay your taxes? If so, then the war loan is a good investment. You will have to pay it yourself.' "

Then in the next minute he began to discuss the subject of indemnities from the enemy. Could the enemy pay? Of course. It had other things to pay with, if not the money. But what other things?

"Well," he said, "the French, for example, hold large amounts of Servian, Swedish and Russian bonds, Government bonds, some of them, corporation bonds for the rest, and shares besides. We say to the French Government. 'Turn over to us your Servian, Swedish and Russian securities, then, if you cannot pay indemnity in money.' The French Government asks how it can do that. We say, 'Buy them from the individuals with French Government securities.' Then the French Government goes to a French investor and asks, 'What have you got?' He says he has 10,000 francs of Servian bonds, or 20,000 francs of something else, and the French Government says, 'Here are your 10,000 (or 20,000) francs; now give up the bonds.' And then the French Government turns the bonds over to Germany."

"But what would happen afterward to the franc in France?"

"Oh!" he replied, "that I can't tell you."

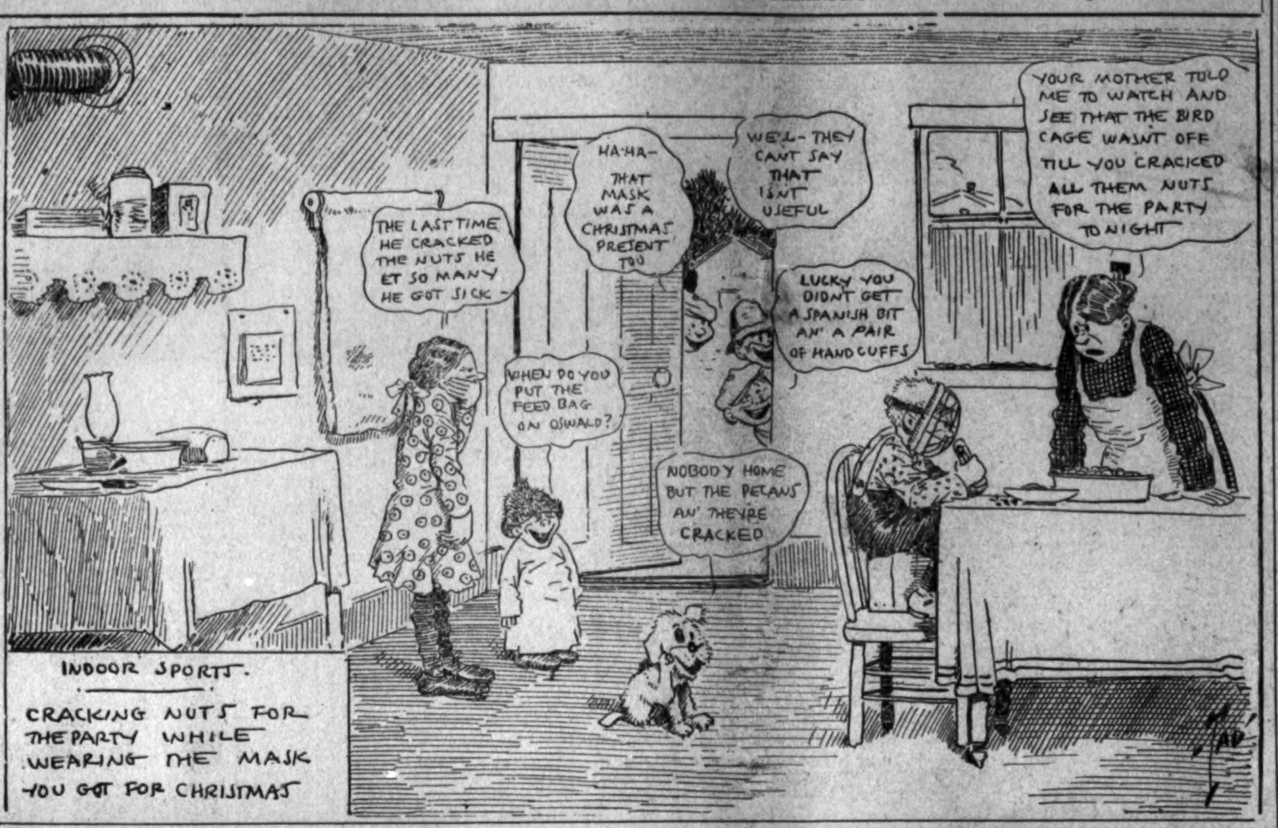
Setting Up After the War

If Germany should lose, or if the war continued until, in fact, nobody could pay, then everything would be different. If one knew when the war would end then one could think to some conclusion. As it is, with all the belligerent countries committed to a policy of unlimited liability on account of the war, and with capital being leveled and consumed at a rate for which there is no parallel in economic experience, one must conjecture and wait to see what will happen. In the meantime, the financial advisers of the German Government are making what plans they may. The problems of postbellum finance are being considered as carefully during war as those of war had been considered in time of peace. Ways of contracting the currency immediately after the war are already being considered. That is to prevent excesses of inflation which might easily become uncontrollable. The possibility of a peace loan for purpose of rehabilitation has been discussed independently of indemnities.

In the meantime there is an absolute embargo on gold. An American paper dollar, or an American dollar in the form of a draft is worth 5 marks and 20 pfennigs, but an Ameirican gold dollar is worth only 4 marks and 20 pfennigs, as in peace time, because it cannot be taken out of the country. Only the German Government can spend gold abroad, and although it is buying a great deal of stuff abroad, even from the United States, as the rate of exchange so eloquently proves, it pays in marks at a great loss, in order to save the gold. All the necessaries of existence imported into Germany are purchased by the Government—grain, fodder, animals, and whatever else is required. The field of the private trader is much restricted. And, so far as possible, the Government pays in other currency than gold. Having opened up the Balkans, from where imports would call for gold payment unless other means were provided, the Imperial Reichsbank established large bank credits in Bulgaria, against which Bulgaria, issues a special kind of money to pay for what Germany buys in that country. One purpose of hoarding gold at the Reichsbank is to be able after the war to use it for obtaining enormous credits abroad, probably, that is to say, inevitably, in the United States, for there will be no other lending country left. The Reichsbank might expect to receive three or four dollars of credit for each dollar of gold deposited in the United States.

The problems are new and vast, and for some of othem there are no rules of solution; but on the whole they are regarded rationally, and for the present one may say the question of Germany's financial solvency is a matter of no relevance. Ordinary tests do not apply. For purposes of immediate consideration one may cast money itself out of the question. The question is whether Germany, out of her own resources, can continue to feed and clothe her people, and produce the materials consumed in war. If she can do that, the money means by which production and distribution are effected are to be considered only in the light of expediency. If they conceal the fact that capital is being consumed at a rapid rate and create an illusion of popular prosperity, perhaps that is all the better. The trial will come afterward.

INDOOR SPORTS — By Tad


THE LAST TIME HE CRACKED THE NUTS HE ET SO MANY HE GOT SICK
HA-HA- THAT MASK WAS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT TOO
WE'L- THEY CANT SAY THAT ISN'T USEFUL
YOUR MOTHER TOLD ME TO WATCH AND SEE THAT THE BIRD CAGE WASN'T OFF TILL YOU CRACKED ALL THEM NUTS FOR THE PARTY TONIGHT
LUCKY YOU DIDNT GET A SPANISH BIT AN' A PAIR OF HANDCUFFS
WHEN DO YOU PUT THE FEED BAG ON OSWALD?
NOBODY HOME BUT THE PECANS AN' THEY'RE CRACKED
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS.

CRACKING NUTS FOR THE PARTY WHILE WEARING THE MASK YOU GOT FOR CHRISTMAS

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SUMMER PETTICOATS, SUMMER MORNING GOWNS AND MORNING BLOUSES (WASHABLE), CREPE DE CHINE CORSET COVERS, MOTOR CAPS, KNITTED COATS, Etc., Etc.

Also

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Sporting News

Billiards

Inter-Club League

Lusitano v. Powhattan

Lusitano		Powhattan	
Mr. G. M. P. Remedios.	250	Mr. H. S. Smyth..	102
Break. 38		Break. 14	
Mr. F. P. Remedios.	132	Mr. C. S. Peacock.	250
Break. 19		Break. 57	
Mr. C. M. P. Remedios.	250	Mr. H. E. Brewer.	247
Break. 33		Break. 25	
Mr. J. V. Jensen.	250	Mr. H. Langley.	137
Break. 29		Break. 19	
Mr. W. Goulbourn	250	Mr. R. Bailey.	155
Total...	1132	Total...	892

The Lusitano Club has won the League outright without once having been defeated. The following are the particulars:—Played, 14; Won, 14; Lost, 0; For, 16,870; Against, 12,573; Margin, 4,297; Points, 28.

Out of 70 individual games played the Lusitano Club won 58 and lost 12.

Mr. C. M. P. Remedios, one of the players representing Shanghai Lusitano Club, played right throughout without being defeated.

* * *

Basket Ball

Two matches will take place this evening to start promptly at 6.15. "B" Co. will meet the Buglers, and Socony will meet a team from the S.V.C. On Monday the American Co. "A" team will meet the Buglers, and the Portuguese will meet the S.V.C.

* * *

S. V. C. Orders

Funeral Parade Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, February 24, 1916.

By request of V. Grosse, Esq., Consul General for Russia and Colonel Kremenetsky, Military Agent for Russia, the under-mentioned Units of the Corps will parade for the funeral of the late General Samoyloff.

"A" Co., British.	Engineers.
"B" Co., British.	Maxims.
Shanghai Scottish.	Japanese.
	Italians.

Place.—Opposite St. George's Hotel.

Date and Time.—Saturday, Feb. 26, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order with helmets. Medals will be worn. Officers will wear swords, mourning band round the left arm and medals. The Officer Commanding the Artillery will provide one gun. "A" Co., British, will provide the firing party. The Band will attend as ordered.

On Friday, February 25, the above named Units will parade in the Town Hall at 9 p.m. for instruction in funeral exercises.

Dress.—Drill order with helmets. Officers will wear swords.

* * *

Federal Control Of Militia Is New Plan

Washington, February 18.—The house committee on military affairs is now considering a bill putting the state militia under federal control. The bill provides salaries for certain qualifications and calls for a total of 200,000 men, which is to be known as the Federal Reserve.

* * *

LESLIE WEEDIE KILLED

London, January 20.—Leslie Tweedie, son of Mrs. Alec Tweedie, the author, has been killed in France. He was a Lieutenant in the artillery.

LABORATORY-SUPPLIES
Voelkel & Schroeder, A.G.
SHANGHAI,

Basketball Girls Say Men Should Be Allowed At Games

Left to right: Mary Powers, one of the star players on the Worcester Classical High School graduate team; Ruth Eaton, forward on the North High School team; and Eunice Duffy, center of the South High School five.

Worcester, January 15.—The wrangle over male spectators being barred from high school girls' basketball games has got right down to plain language.

Dr. P. J. Carney, one of the three members of the School Committee sub-committee on health and sanitation which issued the order, said: "Last year a number of men and boys from outside attended the games and it was our understanding that they went merely for the purpose of staring at the girls in uniform."

"But Miss Mary Powers, captain of last year's Classical High team and member of this year's Classical Alumni team said: "The girls' costumes are sensible and sufficiently modest."

Miss Powers adds that many stage costumes are far more objectionable than the basketball rigs. Petitions against the ruling signed by pupils, teachers and parents are now before the School Committee. The girls and their supporters declare confidently that the full board will overrule the sub-committee.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rotterdam, February 23.—The British steamer Onsal has arrived with the 2nd Engineer and a sailor belonging to the Dutch steamer La Flandre, which has been sunk.

* * *

WAR DEBT $28,008,000,000

Credit Men Told Solution Is Excessive Tax or Repudiation

Chicago, January, 20.—In discussing the national war debts of England, Germany and France before the National Association of Credit Men here today, Charles R. Van Hise, president of Wisconsin University, said the conditions could be met only by excessive taxation, repudiation, or a combination of the two.

Mr. Van Hise presented estimates of the national debts of Great Brtain, France and Germany at the end of 1915, giving the total as $10,419,000,000 for the United Kingdom, $7,275,000,000 for Germany and $10,314,000,000 for France.

These figures did not include the local debts, which at the beginning of the war were about $3,235,000,000 for Great Britain, $3,855,000,000 for Germany and $1,179,000,000 for France. Additional debts have been incurred by Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and other German States. He added:

"The magnitude of these debts will be appreciated when it is recalled that the maximum debt of the United States at the end of the civil war, at that time the most colossal debt to which any nation ever had been subject, was $2,758,000,000, or about one-fourth the existing debts of the United Kingdom or France."

Mr. Van Hise estimated the annual interest charges as follows: United Kingdom, $521,000,000; Germany, $364,000,000; France, $526,000,000.

U.S. Court for China

C. A. Biddle Fined As Smuggler

In the United States Court for China yesterday, Charles A. Biddle, of the Savoy Hotel, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of opium smuggling. Judge Lobingier, who was presiding, imposed a fine of $500 gold, the maximum, without comment. The amount of opium involved was about 800 pounds and the act of smuggling was committed late in January. United States District Attorney C. P. Holcomb represented the government while Messrs. Fleming and Davies appeared for the accused.

* * *

PROPOSE WHITLOCK STATUE

Paris, January 17.—Unofficial proposal was made today that a statue of Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, be erected here after the war. This was urged in recognition of his courage in returning to Belgium, even though his health is not the best, that he might aid the Belgians in their trials and sufferings.

COUNT BONI AGAIN SEEKS ANNULMENT

This Time He Asks the Roman Curia to Dissolve His Marriage

New York, January 22.—Count Boni de Castellane, whose wife was Miss Anna Gould of New York, now the Princess Helie de Sagan, Duchess de Talleyrand, has appealed one more to Rome for an annulment of the marriage, this time to the Roman Curia. This information was given out yesterday by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, No. 467 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

"The Papal Court to which he has appealed this time," said Father McMahon, "has not to my knowledge, been called upon to settle a case for three or four centuries."

This information, elicited by a discussion before the Catholic Library Association of the alleged relaxation of the attitude of the Catholic Church toward marriage in favor of wealthy persons, probably means, if authentic, that the high court of the curia, composed of Cardinals sitting in the Segnatura Tribunal, will be asked to judge the validity, under church law, of the Count's marriage in 1895.

Already this court has reviewed once, technically, a decision of the Rota Tribunal, which three times passed on the case, deciding finally against Count de Castellane.

* * *

CALIFORNIA FLOOD RECEDES

Sixteen Dead, $8,000,000 Loss, 2,000 Homeless

Los Angeles, January 20.—With sixteen persons known to have perished, property loss exceeding $3,000,000, and a number of cities and towns still isolated, southern California today began repairing the damage done by the six day storm which swept this State. San Diego, Pomona, Colton, Riverside, Ontario, Sandimas and Monrovia were the worst sufferers. San Diego and Pomona report property losses estimated at $1,000,000.

Halted by heavy snow in the mountains the flood waters are receding gradually. It is expected that the isolated cities will be heard from by tomorrow. Many rescues were made today. In a number of cases the rescued, marooned on islands for several days, were nearly starved, and had to be taken to hospitals. It is estimated that two thousand are homeless.

Passenger trains which have been stalled since Saturday began to arrive here this evening.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The monsoon, fresh in the south, will reach the force of a gale in Shantung and further north. Improving weather.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 25, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

China and Japan

Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has contributed an article to the "Tunghua Pinglun," a weekly magazine edited by Chinese in the Japanese language. The following English version of the article is based on a translation appearing in the "China Advertiser," the English weekly which is edited by Japanese at Tientsin. The Vice-Minister according to the Peking Gazette, is an accomplished Japanese scholar.

Various newspapers and magazines in foreign languages are published in China, but I have not yet heard of any that expresses Chinese views in Japanese except the "Tunghua Pinglun." This magazine, I believe, is an organ admirably suited to the needs of the time, and it is certain to gather luscious fruits in the future.

The civilisations of China and Japan are becoming assimilated by degrees. For instance expressions in writing adopted by the two nations having become more and more identical, the influence of the same is sweeping over China with a wonderful force. This fact is recognised by all. The cause can be attributed to the advancement of knowledge; for Japanese literature is spreading among the people of various classes in China, whilst Chinese literature has come to be understood among the Japanese. This may be said to be an indication that the civilizations of the two countries have come closer in relation.

If this tendency is well forwarded, the effect will be salutary and advantageous; but should it be abused, the diplomatic relations of the two countries would suffer in consequence to no small extent. If I be permitted to speak frankly, Japan seems to be using unwisely this great influence born of literary assimilation. To be more to the point, Japanese publicists and speakers are unwittingly estranging the feelings of the two nations and leading the diplomatic situation gradually to a difficult and dangerous pit.

What is true of Japanese publicists and speakers is equally true of Chinese journalists. I am an humble official, but I am constantly calling the attention of our newspaper-men to the danger of indulging in violent attacks against Japan, and holding them under as much restraint as I can possibly exercise. It is doubtful whether such caution is exercised by any Japanese officials over their public writers, for the writings of Japanese publicists toward China are, if anything, growing stronger as the days pass on.

So long as this attitude is not modified and writers in Japan are allowed to abuse China, the two nations will never be reconciled to each other. If, therefore, the estrangement toward each other is caused by the indiscreet action of their journalists, China and Japan must also rely upon the efforts of their respective writers to soothe the irritation and eradicate misunderstanding. An old adage has it that one who can unloosen a bell is one who hangs it. I welcome the "Tunghua Pinglun" because I believe it is an organ that has come into existence for the very object of promoting friendly relations between Japan and China. I earnestly pray that in Japan a newspaper or magazine with a similar object may make its appearance.

The reason why I am writing the present article is simply to point out to men of letters in Japan the difficulties in my path as a diplomatist owing to the uncertain policy of Japan toward our country and to suggest reflection on their part. Do not for a moment think that I am trying to censure and attack Japan's policy toward our country. But before I express my opinion on her policy, I must indicate the feeling animating the majority of our people regarding Japanese policy toward China.

Most Chinese entertain no apprehension when they are entering into a business enterprise with Europeans or Americans; they are rather pleased to develop China's resources by the aid of European capital and skill. But when it comes to Japanese, they fear that the whole enterprise will be monopolized by them in days to come. Only recently, a certain Japanese attempted to start a company at a certain place jointly with a Chinese with a capital of 200,000 dollars; but the suspicion and apprehension entertained by the Chinese proved to be a stumbling block and the scheme fell through.

Again, it is a fact that the Chinese generally think that American and European countries are respectively carrying out a certain fixed policy established on a firm diplomatic principle; but Japan's policy toward China is constantly wavering and it is difficult to discover at what it is really aiming. Take for instance examples that actually have transpired within recent date. When the monarchical movement was started in China, certain members of the Japanese Cabinet expressed their approval at the beginning; but when the question took a concrete shape, they suddenly assumed an antagonistic attitude, which finally resulted in an interference. Again, when the despatch of the Chinese special envoy was first proposed, the Japanese Government expressed its willingness to receive him, but at the eleventh hour a refusal was notified. These are only a few instances showing how inconstant is the policy of Japan toward our country.

What I feel especially strange is Japan's attitude toward Japanese gentlemen engaged by the Chinese Government. American and European advisers exert their efforts for the interests of China, and their Governments and people think nothing strange about them. But the attitude of the Japanese Government and people toward Japanese advisers is rigorous; nay, much too severe. Should any of the latter ever do anything to promote the welfare of the Chinese Government, the Japanese rise up en masse and shower upon him vile epithets, sparing no words of censure. As it is, Japanese advisers are afraid to say anything, with the result that their service, I am sorry to say, does not amount to much. I feel thoroughly sympathetic toward these Japanese gentlemen engaged by our Government.

Contrast them with gentlemen of other nationalities in the same capacity. Only recently one of them found his opinion quite different from that of the Minister of his own country in the interpretation of a certain treaty. After heated argument, he finally succeeded in making the Minister see his error and obtained his sanction to what was to the advantage of the Chinese Government. What would the Japanese have said had the adviser in question happened to be one of their countrymen?

The advice of the Quintuple Powers to postpone the monarchical restoration was a friendly warning made on the supposition that there were dangerous symptoms at Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Kwangtung. That a disturbance would break out at Yunnan was a thing never imagined by them. Nevertheless, there are persons in Japan who declare that the Yunnan rebellion has justified the warning of the Quintuplice. This is erroneous. The uprising was not created in opposition to the monarchy propaganda. There are reasons to believe that the uprising has been encouraged by the warning.

Undue importance seems to be attached by the people in Japan to the disturbance in Yunnan, and preparations are said to be made for any emergency to develop in consequence thereof. It seems to me rather singular that Japan alone should look upon the disturbance with so much seriousness. Perhaps she feels anxious for the well-being of her subjects residing in Yunnan. But the question of protecting a handful of Japanese residents in the province can scarcely be taken as the cause of the great animation inspiring public opinion in Japan. Is it likely that Japan looks forward for a possible development calling for her action in order to protect the British, French, Japanese and Russian subjects in the Yangtsze Valley; and for this reason she attaches so much importance to the situation? During the 1st and 2nd Revolutions, the Yangtsze regions were the center of upheaval and foreigners were menaced by greater danger. But public opinion in Japan was not then so agitated. I am at a loss to conjecture why Japan is so much moved over a disturbance that has broken out in a remote border-state. Her strange attitude leads one to suggest that she may have something in her mind other than the mere possibility resulting from the disturbance. Since I have absolute confidence in the military strength of our Government in regard to its ability to suppress the uprising, I do not anticipate any complicated diplomatic questions arising in connection with the Yunnan rebellion. Accordingly, I live in hopes that the present agitation in Japan regarding the Yunnan disturbance is the reflection of a fallacy entertained by some of the people, and that the Government has nothing to do with it.

I regret that some Japanese entertain an idea that the attitude of China toward all foreign countries is other than impartial, and that she counts the friendship of Americans and Europeans more than she does that of Japan. Nothing can be more erroneous than such an idea. Japan may wish that China should be partial to her alone, but such a policy is clearly impracticable. Historically, China entered into commercial relations with European countries long before Japan opened her gate to the foreigners, with whom, however, she is enjoying good economical relations today. China is powerless to alter existing conditions. She cannot at times refuse to enter into a joint enterprise with an American or European subject when approached and to give him a concession. This is, however, construed by Japan as an action unfriendly to her and resentment is not infrequently openly expressed. But if a certain concession is given to Japan or a joint enterprise is not satisfactory, the suggestion is made that such is hardly sufficient to show China's sincerity toward her. I am not at liberty to quote concrete examples to bear out the point I am discussing; but the statement can be taken as expressing precisely the facts of the case. It is not easy to understand what prompts Japan to assume such an attitude toward us. We must be fair and impartial to all foreign countries. To consider China as antagonistic to Japan is surely an unjust suspicion. It is sincerely hoped that she will reflect calmly and purge herself of such a fallacious view.

Of all the questions now pending between the Powers and the Chinese Government sixty per cent concern Japan, thirty per cent Great Britain, France and Russia, and the balance relate to other countries. Since there are so many questions pending between Japan and China, naturally more or less misunderstandings are likely to arise. But it is a great mistake to consider that our diplomatic relation with Japan is difficult for that reason.

Japan and China might be compared to young lovers. At the first stage of their love, they are apt to be devoted to each other but when their courtship has lasted for some little time they come to note each other's faults and may at times quarrel over trifles. Such disagreement or misunderstanding will be swept away when they are united as husband and wife, and a happy, peaceful home will be established. Japan and China having passed through the first stage of their courtship are now in the period when the scale of blind love has fallen from their eyes. They are better acquainted and consequently are meeting without maintaining any reserve between them. If a method be arranged to establish perfect understanding between them and remove all sorts of groundless jealousies and suspicions, I am sure that the time will arrive when they shall be united in happiness. With this in view, we must exert our supreme efforts to cultivate harmonious relations between the two countries, so that the peace in the Far East can be placed on the Rock of Ages.

Correspondence

Mr. J. A. Hayes Explains

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—May I trespass on your space in order to correct a mis-apprehension that evidently exists in the minds of some of the news-reading public? I have received an anonymous communication accusing me of hypocrisy because my name appears subscribed to the list of daily business transacted by the Shanghai Share Brokers' Association, which has been reprinted in a German newspaper.

A record of business done is publicly posted outside the Association Office every afternoon and the Chairman's signature is usually appended.

This list may be read and reproduced by anyone and copies are sent to the leading Shanghai papers for publication. The fact that it should also appear in this journal is due either to accident or oversight as far as the Committee is concerned, as, at the time of writing no arrangement exists for the publication of our quotations in it and none is desired. The inadvertent and unexpected appearance of my signature in this quarter is not the outcome of an intentionally hypocritical act and I am only too thankful that it was not my photograph that appeared. As it is I am described as a "Vorsitzender!"

I am, sir, Yours, etc.

JOHN A. HAYES,
Chairman,
Shanghai Share Brokers' Association.

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1916.

TYING UP THE TWINE CROP

By Frederic J. Haskin

A FEW days ago, Senator McCumber of North Dakota introduced a resolution in Congress calling on the Department of Justice to make an investigation of the binder twine situation. The resolution comes as the climax of a widespread uneasiness as to the probable price of binder twine in 1916.

A critical situation in binder twine may not seem particularly important. But the importance of the annual wheat crop is another matter, and binder twine today is absolutely essential to harvesting the wheat. Any man or corporation who controls the binder twine supply has an immense leverage on the wheat crop. And 80 per cent. of our binder twine comes from one source.

The McCumber resolution tells the Attorney-General in effect to find out "What companies and corporations are engaged in the importation of sisal and Manila hemp, and to what extent, if any, they control the price thereof," and also whether there is any combination which controls or fixes the price of sisal or Manila twine. An investigation is not apt to be set on foot unless there is a strong impression abroad that it is needed to elucidate matters. A recent development in the field of sisal culture has given thousands of American dealers and farmers, rightly or wrongly, the idea that investigations are in order.

The new development goes by the title of "La Commission Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen"—and the regulating commission of the henequen market. Henequen is the plant which furnishes the raw material for sisal. Practically all of it is raised in the Mexican state of Yucatan, and as stated above, 80 per cent. of our binder twine is made of sisal from this source. The Yucatan henequen market is the key to the binder twine situation, and the commission with the long name has apparently put itself in control of the Yucatan market.

The Yucatan commission makes no bones about admitting the fact that it is out to establish a henequen price. It started with the idea of operating somewhat on the order of the coffee valorization commission of Brazil, which establishes a minimum price by making all growers a certain annual offer. If the grower can get more for his coffee, he sells it elsewhere. If he cannot do better, he sells to the commission, and the commission is financially strong enough to hold that coffee until it can get the price for it and come out clear. Such an arrangement prevents any outside interests from depressing values unduly.

This Yucatan commission has, in like manner, become the selling representative for the henequen planters, and every one of the 400 and over henequen growers of Yucatan has pledged himself to sell his product only through its channels.

The commission was created, in the first place, by an act of the state government of Yucatan, so it has a perfectly sound official standing. Its existence, its activities, and its probable future course have a double interest for the people of the United States. In the first place, it is one of the most ambitious examples of co-operative marketing among farmers on record. In the second place, it brings about a state of affairs fraught with possibilities as regards our wheat crop. Only a few months ago, when the 1915 crop was being harvested, we had a striking demonstration of the indispensability of the sisal supply in the confusion that resulted when the Mexican government held up exports.

The Yucatacans, however, deny emphatically that any control they may have of the market will be anything but beneficent in its effects. They point out that while the American farmer is largely dependent on Yucatacan henequen, the Yucatacan planter is entirely dependent on the American farmer, and will be careful to do nothing that can be construed as a step toward getting more money for sisal than the crop is actually worth. For the time being, henequen occupies a unique place in the world's markets: it is the one and only thing in its class. But the planter has to remember the possibility that a substitute may turn up any day.

Yucatan produces in the neighborhood of a million bales of henequen a year. Over in the Philippines they raise about an equal amount of a similar but slightly higher grade fiber. The Philippine fiber is needed in the making of high-grade Manila ropes and cables. Some of it goes to make binder twine, but the fraction that can be spared for this purpose only accounts for about 15 per cent. of the United States supply. There is an African sisal crop, but it only amounts to about 100,000 bales a year. The New Zealand production is only one-fifth of the African. The Hawaiian Islands raise sisal, but the whole crop is used up by American factories on the Pacific Coast, and the bulk of our binder twine is made in New England.

The competitive products of henequen are sharply limited. Experiments are under way to utilize the shaggy fiber of the cocoanut tree for making twine, but, according to experts, the idea is fundamentally impracticable. Venezuela, Ecuador and Costa Rica have recently investigated their possibilities in the matter of raising a binder twine fiber, and each of these countries apparently combines the necessary conditions of soil and labor. In Venezuela concessions have been granted with a view to fostering the industry, but it will be some time before any of the three republics is a heavy producer. The Yucatacans will enjoy a command of the situation for some years at least.

The Commission Reguladora was formed, in the first place, because the henequen planters had a very strong and definite idea that the market was being manipulated to their disadvantage. Their contention may be summed up very briefly by stating two sets of figures. In 1902, Yucatan produced 528,246 bales of henequen. The crop netted roughly speaking, $18,000,000. In 1914, Yucatan produced 964,862 bales of henequen. The crop netted, roughly speaking, $18,000,000. This somewhat startling state of affairs the planters attribute to the presence of American interests, who entered the field in 1903, and in the twelve-year interim bought from 90 to 99 per cent. of the product.

On the other hand, the unprejudiced observer bears in mind the fact that the market for such fibers is uncertain and fluctuating at best. A dozen causes conspire to push it up and down. The size of the wheat crop is the main factor. Typhoons in the Philippines, a surplus from the previous year, the levying of export duties by the Mexican government, and many other causes all have their effects. One year the price went up because weather conditions in the United States produced grain crops that ran heavily to straw.

A consideration of the ups and downs of henequen prices for the last ten years shows that they have followed the same line of fluctuation that affected Manila fiber, New Zealand, African and Hawaiian sisal, and all similar products. It is even stated that the American twine manufacturers protected the farmer against occasional rises in the market by refraining from taking a profit. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the matter, the fact remains that the new commission is with us and doing business.

The first move of the commissioners was to establish a credit in the United States, which put them in a position to keep their end up in case of a deadlock with the manufacturers. Negotiations with American bankers resulted in an agreement to the effect that the Yucatacans will be able to borrow money up to a maximum of $10,000,000 on security of henequen stored in the United States. Thus the commission can purchase and hold more than half the crop if the planter is not offered what the commission thinks he should get for his henequen. Such a state of affairs could not last long, however, because the raw stock for binder twine is indispensable to American wheat growers.

In the meantime, the commission has set the price of henequen at seven and one-quarter cents, delivered in New York. This is only three-tenths of a cent a pound above the average price for the last twelve years, and sea freights from Progreso, the henequen port, to New York have advanced eight-tenths of a cent in consequence of war conditions. It is the potentialities, rather than the actualities of the situation that have led the constituencies of various congressmen to call for an investigation.

The Yucatacans, through their attorneys, have stated that a broad investigation is exactly what they most desire. They have written every senator and congressman, recommending that instead of being conducted by the Department of Justice the investigation take place before a congressional committee, which will bring all the facts before the public.

The situation is of striking interest in many respects. An entire section of one country is producing a farm product, all of which is consumed by the farmers of another country. The farmers of the United States represent practically the sole market for the farmers of Yucatan, but the North American farmers, in turn, are almost completely dependent for this commodity on the Yucatan farmers. The commodity in question is one peculiarly apart from the operations of the law of supply and demand. Both as a daring experiment in co-operative marketing and as a novel complication in international relations, the whole situation is unique.

Diplomacy

The latest war-profit story comes from Scotland and concerns a family who, having made a fortune out of what are vaguely called "munitions," bought a big house and settled there as "gentry-folk." They haled a youth out of the neighboring village to act as page-boy, and bought him a beautiful uniform, with buttons down the front and a gold-lace stripe down each leg—but with true Scottish economy bade him wear the uniform only when "company" was present. One evening an old friend of the family strolled in and was asked to stay to dinner, and the Servants' Hall was unable to decide whether he constituted "company" or not. However, the page solved the difficulty by going to the drawing-room door and beckoning to the daughter of the house. Long before she reached the door he asked in a strident stage whisper, "Miss Marian! Seein' as there's company the nicht, wull I wear ma ain breeks, or wull I wear yours?"

My War Time Trip To London Town

Homeward Bound

By Domino

DESPITE the fact that the good ship Sakaki Maru bumped into the Silesia and gently pushed the Bohemia out of her way, it was a grand feeling to be looking towards Home. Dairen was reached in about 40 hours and then the long train trip began. Bits of it were nice, bits of it were cold and bits of it were frankly rotten.

The first stage from Dairen to Changchun was all that could be desired. The carriages were comfortable and clean; the restaurant car made the time pass pleasantly enough.

At Changchun trains had to be changed. It was but the width of the platform but what a world of difference in everything else! The journey to Harbin from this point was only a matter of six or seven hours but it was enough. Every smell that was ever evolved seemed to have made its home in the second class cars. The country through which we passed was uninteresting. Here and there a typical Chinese pony might be seen prancing about in the freest style. Otherwise the outlook was as flat and as dreary as it well could be. The boarding of the train by a number of Russian soldiers provided the first gleam of interest. They asked for passports, looked at them, took you in out of the corner of their fierce eyes and then with a grunt passed on.

* * *

Harbin was sighted at last and the thought of a change and a meal enlivened things enormously. We had a good hour to wait before the Russian state express was scheduled to arrive and this time was passed doing honor to the inner man.

That state express took a long time

(Continued on Page 7)

Ye
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Hall

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

All men to whom these presents come:

Do you Town Dwellers of Shanghai know that the good folks of over 400 cities in the United States have kicked Politics out of the Town Hall and put Business in its place?

The account of this momentous change in American city rule, the description of the many curious and significant experiments in municipal government, has been made into a serial that will be of absorbing interest to all Americans.

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You will want to read every line of this great series

MANAGING THE CITY

By Frederic J. Haskin

STARTING IN THIS NEWSPAPER

Sunday, February 27, 1916

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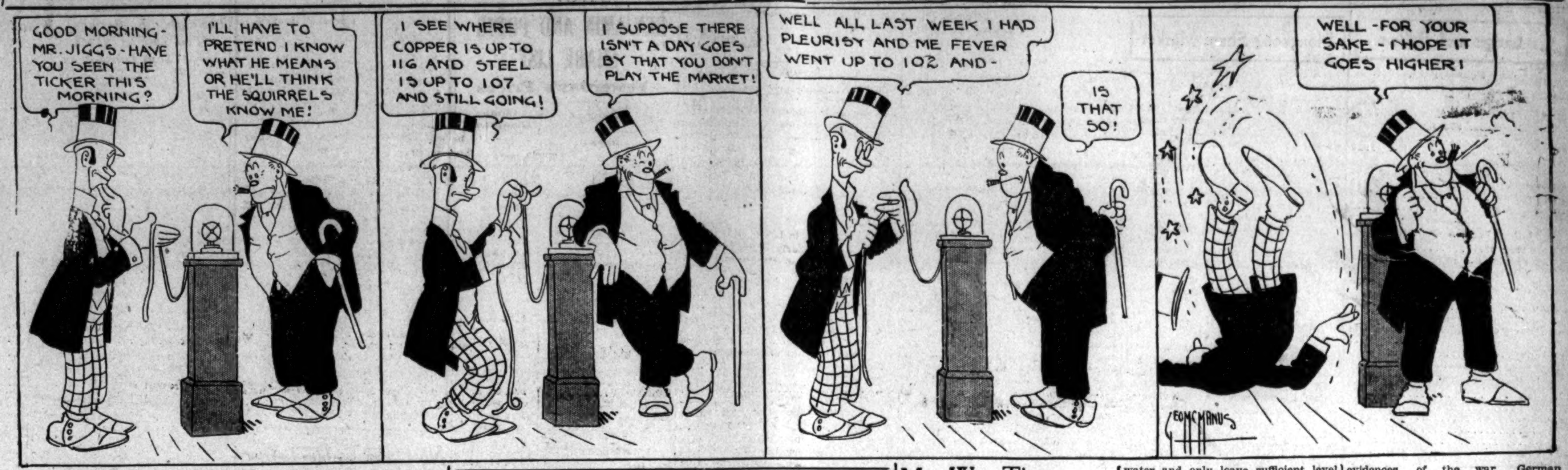
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


GOOD MORNING - MR. JIGGS - HAVE YOU SEEN THE TICKER THIS MORNING?
I'LL HAVE TO PRETEND I KNOW WHAT HE MEANS OR HE'LL THINK THE SQUIRRELS KNOW ME!
I SEE WHERE COPPER IS UP TO 116 AND STEEL IS UP TO 107 AND STILL GOING!
I SUPPOSE THERE ISN'T A DAY GOES BY THAT YOU DON'T PLAY THE MARKET!
WELL ALL LAST WEEK I HAD PLEURISY AND ME FEVER WENT UP TO 102 AND -
IS THAT SO!
WELL - FOR YOUR SAKE - I HOPE IT GOES HIGHER!
GEO MCMANUS

Great Mysteries of Nature and Science

By Garrett P. Serviss

"IS there any heat in a vacuum, or ether? —A. H. G."

Heat is a violent agitation of the infinitesimal particles, or molecules, of which all matter is composed; hence there can be no heat in a vacuum, where there are no particles of matter to be agitated, or in the ether, which is a medium that does not obey the ordinary laws of matter.

But, on the other hand, the vibrations that give rise to heat when they encounter material bodies must exist in the ether because it is the ether which carries them, and, since ether is not excluded, like matter, from what we call a vacuum, it follows that those vibrations may exist in a vacuum. In fact, the only thing that a vacuum contains is ether.

According to the strict meaning of the term a vacuum should contain nothing whatever, but we are unable to get the ether out, and so, perforce, we let it go at that. Experiment long ago showed that a greater quantity of the vibrations which produce heat passes through a vacuum than through an equal space filled with air.

The only way in which heat is supplied to us from the sun is by means of vibrations in the all enveloping ether. While they are in the ether before they have struck the earth's atmosphere and, through the atmosphere, the earth itself, the vibrations bear the same relation to heat that the electric impulses in a telephone wire bear to the sounds into which they are transformed as soon as they strike the receiver.

The same thing is true of the vibrations that produce light. They are not really light until they have impinged upon our eyes and affected our nerves of vision in such a manner as to set up another sort of vibration, or agitation, in the molecules of our brains, and this causes the sensation of seeing or the perception of what we call light.

Consequently, while all space around the sun is filled with vibrations capable of being transformed into light and heat, there is neither light nor heat in open space, except where the vibrations encounter some material object whose molecules can be agitated by the impact, and thus bring about the transformation needed.

No doubt these vibrations conveyed from the sun by the ether may produce many other effects unperceived by or unknown to us, because we have no special nerves, or organs of sensation, suitable to their perception.

The ether you will observe is a very mysterious thing and the discovery of its existence is one of the greatest triumphs of human intelligence. It seems to possess some of the properties of matter, and yet it defies most of the laws of matter, as we know them.

When we try to define it we immediately begin to contradict ourselves, and seem to be talking nonsense, and yet without the hypothesis of the existence of this wonderful something-nothing nearly the whole edifice of modern science would tumble into ruin.

Investigation of the world of matter in which we live and of which we are a part leads us to the verge of a precipice, in the dark, where science, sustained by faith in her hypotheses, steps boldly out over the void, and is herself astonished to find that instead of being precipitated into the gulf she is borne like a spirit across it!

To study all the phenomena of heat would require the devotion of an entire lifetime. Have you ever reflected upon the reason why heat can turn iron into a liquid and water into steam? Most persons, seeing these things done, or knowing that they are done, every day, think no more about it.

It is not from among such persons that the great leaders of human advance make their appearance. If a hundred thousand men would think earnestly about these things for every one who thus thinks about them today, the world would soon blaze with intellectual light like a new born sun!

But to return to the answer to our question. Iron is melted and water is vaporized by that very shaking or agitation of their constituent particles of which we have been speaking. The molecules or particles of a solid or a liquid are held together by their mutual attraction—not the attraction of gravitation, but another sort of attraction called cohesion.

The distance over which this kind of attraction acts is very small. Each particle draws upon its immediately surrounding particles, and they, in turn, upon others, and thus the whole mass of a solid body or of a portion of liquid is held together.

In solids the force of cohesion is so great that the particles are held in a rigid form; in liquids it is relatively so weak that the particles may slide about over one another; in a gas, or vapor, there is no cohesion.

Now, when a solid is heated its particles are set into extraordinary vibration, and if the heating is carried to a sufficient degree the force of their cohesion will be so far weakened that they begin to slide over one another, and the solid becomes a liquid. Carry the heating still farther, and the particles will be so shaken that they lose their cohesive grip entirely, and the liquid expands into a vapor.

As you sit in front of your Winter fire and see the black coal, or the hard wood, molecularly shaken asunder in the jaws of heat until part of it ascends in gases and part falls in ashes, while the agitation sets up new waves of heat in the surrounding air and ether, you may if you will become a philosopher and contribute your own little share to the thinking which drives the world.

My War Time Trip To London

(Continued from Page 6)

in coming. A cheery old soul told us in broken English that it was six hours late. Six hours at Harbin! And the temperature with a cross wind that cut like a knife—any amount of degrees below freezing point. But even the slowest time will pass and at last the signals in the distance dropped, the bell clanged and the express came snorting and bustling in. There was a wild rush for carriages and in a few minutes everyone had settled down in very pleasant, roomy berths. For eight days the train was to be our home and so we tidied up things and made ourselves cheerful.

From Harbin to Petrograd we were to see a good deal of the Russian soldier. He is fine, big fellow with an expression that would strike terror into the faint-hearted but he proved himself to be as courteous and as obliging as the most polished of cavaliers. All along the line he was to be seen wearing the thickest of coats and the fuzziest of hats. No matter how fierce the blasts from the north, he didn't seem to mind. There he was either standing under a little sentry box, which resembled more than anything an overgrown mushroom, or trudging cheerfully through the snow, or boarding your train and accompanying you over the bridges.

* * *

At every bridge—and there were many of them—each carriage was guarded by a couple of soldiers. It seems the precaution was highly necessary; only in August last some German prisoners, who had escaped, attempted to blow up the bridge at Atchinsk. Days after leaving Harbin we crossed this bridge and felt glad that the enemy had failed to accomplish his desire upon so graceful a feat of modern engineering.

Anything in the way of a non-teetotal beverage could not be had for love nor money in Russia. Vodka had disappeared as completely as if it had never been. Every kind of mineral water could be purchased. Some had the most interesting colors and names. The froth on a jug of their lemon beer would have deceived the best authority on "Bitters" but the taste wouldn't have taken in the child in the cradle. The most popular drink was tea a la Russe; that is, very weak tea plus a slice of lemon and a couple of lumps of sugar. You get to like it. The thing that struck one forcibly was the contented way in which these burly Russians had accepted the blue ribbon of teetotalism.

At Manchuria the Customs men boarded us. This was our first meeting with the unpackers. They were kind to us. The conductor told them we were English, they looked impressed and allowed our packages to remain unmolested. Hopes arose in our breasts that the Customs exams on the Siberian trip were easy. How disappointed we were! Easy? So they were to Petrograd—but wait.

* * *

All this time we had been travelling through snow covered and tree clad country that at first was interesting but soon became monotonous. The sunrise was always a joy. It didn't get up generally till about 9 or 10 and toddled off again after making a very short circular trip through the sky at about 4 p.m. We wouldn't have felt the sun's neglect had the electric light stood by us but the second day out of Harbin something went wrong with the works and it was candles or nothing—and very dreary.

* * *

Lake Baikal was reached early in the morning two days after leaving Harbin. Tunnel after tunnel we went through before we were able to see the great stretch of water into which one might drop Ireland and still have room for a few acres. The rail runs quite close to the water's side. Great heights of rock rise almost out of the water and only leave sufficient level space to place a double rail track. Needless to add, the lake was frozen over and all that could be seen was a large ship and an ice cutter both well embedded in the ice.

Irkutsk is a fine town. The church that stands out above everything else is as beautiful as anything one can imagine. That reminds one that at every town we passed the one prominent building was the Church. Dozens of times we were given the opportunity of witnessing how wonderfully religious the Russians are—but more about this later.

* * *

Shortly after passing over the River Yenesei we came to Krasnoiarsk which in plain English means red forest. Here was to be seen the first real evidences of the war. German prisoners were working along the line getting rid of the heavy fall of snow; a Red Cross transport was drawn up on a siding and was unloading its weary human freight; away in the distance could be easily seen troops and troops and troops careering all over the snow-clad hills and fields preparing for the serious work of war.

At Omsk some 20 officers left the train and joined some hundred odd others for a destination unknown. It was war everywhere now. Trucks and trucks laden with provisions and men passed us continually. We were held up at least a dozen times in one day to let war materials get ahead. The traffic was all one way—into Europe—and this will give me something to conclude with tomorrow.

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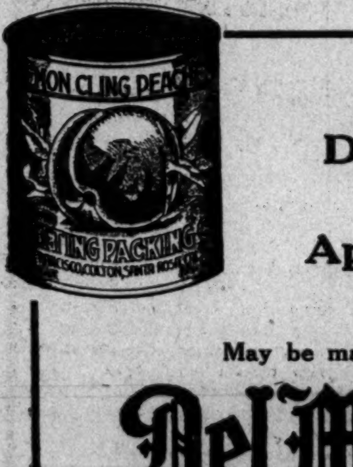

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Drain the liquor from a can of **Del Monte Brand** peas, put them into a double boiler, add pepper and salt and a generous teaspoonful of granulated sugar and cook until very soft. Drain; rub through a colander, and mash with the back of a silver spoon, adding melted butter until you have a smooth paste. Beat three eggs well add to them two cups of milk, and beat this liquid gradually into the pea paste, whipping all very light. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake, covered, for fifteen minutes, uncover and bake to a delicate brown. Serve as soon as done. This is a delicious dish.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 24, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.40
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash ... per tael	1920
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7 7/16 Tls.	7.63
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. $	10.50
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.04
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.77
Consols ....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7 7/16
London	Demand	2-7½
India	T.T.	194½
Paris	T.T.	364½
Paris	Demand	365
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	62¼
New York	Demand	62⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	74¼
Japan	T.T.	80⅜
Batavia	T.T.	146¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8 7/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8 9/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8¾
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8⅞
Paris	4 m-s.	383
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	64¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.80
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.09
„ „	1—Marks	3.07
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.39
„ „	1—Rupees	2.21
„ „	1—Roubles	2.35
„ „	1—Mex. $	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 7.24

Chinese Dollars, 72.375

On Peking, Demand, 105½

On Tientsin, Demand, 106

On Newchwang, Demand, 80 15/16

On Hankow, Demand, 103 3/16

On Chungking, Demand, 109

On Nanchang, Demand, 72⅞

On Foochow, Demand, 96 5/16

On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16

On Swatow, Demand, 97 15/16

On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 3/16

On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 11/16

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86⅞

February 24, 1916.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 23, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	$24,572.69	$26,704.19
Loss by currency depreciation	6,434.13	7,224.7
Effective Receipts	$18,138.56	$19,479.44
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.17	28.76
Car miles run	63,557	63,796
Passengers carried	1,078,351	1,146,670

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 23.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 3-32d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 3-32d.
Receive	9%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4⅛d.
Tenders at	1s. 4⅛d.
Receive	9%

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 1,776.000.

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, February 18.—Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share report:—

Our market for the week under review has been somewhat erratic, fluctuations in a few cases being fairly wide, and in consequence a large volume of business has gone through.

Regarding Shipping shares, there has been a downward tendency possibly due to the advices from England and Japan pointing to an influx of some 900,000 tons of new tonnage in the comparatively near future.

Within the last few days business has been more active in the North following on a reported improvement in the Cotton market, and Shanghai would appear to be again a buyer, particularly of Shanghai Cottons.

Shanghai Docks have remained steady at last week's quotation, with a small business done.

Rubber is today quoted 3s. 7d. per lb. from London, but the market is somewhat neglected and a very small business has been put through.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have come to business at $820 and further shares could be placed at this rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have again advanced and $947½ is now quoted with no sellers at the rate. Cantons could be placed at $415, North Chinas at Tls. 180, and Yangtszes are weak at $245.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, following in the wake of Unions, are now quoted $158 buyers. Hongkong Fires continue to offer at $410.

Shipping.—Douglases are unchanged from last week's quotation of $125 for cash, at which a small business has been done. Indos are weaker with sellers at $50 for the Preferred, and $133½ for the Deferred. Star Ferries have had a sharp rise to a buying rate of $39 after business at the rate. Steamboats could be placed at $19¾ ex the dividend of $1 just paid. Waterboats are wanted at $15½ ex dividend.

Refineries. China Sugars following on the declaration of a dividend of $12 had a sharp rise from $132½ to $139, closing with buyers at $138. Luzons on Thursday followed suit, rising from $37 to $39 paid with a fairly large business done at $43 for April.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted at a buying rate of Tls. 38½ in Shanghai, at which a fair amount of business has been put through, Raubs continue neglected at $3.30, and Ural Caspians are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronohs have come to business at 27s. 6d. and Shells have had a further rise, business having been done as high as 97s. 0d. for cash closing with buyers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have enquiries at $75, and Hongkong Docks have continued their rise until $100 was done for April, the cash rate being $98. Shanghai Docks in consequence of demand from the North have advanced to Tls. 65½, at which a small business has been done. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90, and New Engineering at Tls. 10 are quiet with nothing doing.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are wanted at $96, and Hongkong Lands at $101. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at $112½ ex dividend. West Points are wanted at $86, and Humphreys Estates are firmer at $6.20 buyers ex dividend. Kowloon Lands are quiet at $40.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are wanted at Tls. 140, and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 90. Internationals at Tls. 72, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13 and Laou Kung Mows at Tls. 71 are quiet with nothing doing. Yangtszepoo could be placed at Tls. 5.90 and Soy Chees at Tls. 42.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics at $43½, and China Light and Powers at $4.70 have buyers. Hongkong Trams have continued their advance to a buying rate of $6.20.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending February 12, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 4 week
This year	$13,016	$73,226
Last year	12,613	60,607
Increase	403	12,619
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are enquired for at $10¼. China Providents have advanced to a buying rate of $10.00 after business done at $10. Watsons at $6¾. Dairy Farms at $29, and Steam Laundries at $3½ are all quiet with nothing doing. Ropes have come to business at $32 and $32½. Cements could probably be placed at $10.05, and Peak Trams (old) at $10 and (new) at 85 cents.

Companies Reports.—The following Companies have published their reports for the year just ended.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

The profit on working was $471,292.75 as compared with $507,080.03 in 1914.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account, including $101,107.41 brought forward from last year, and after deducting Directors' and Auditors' fees, and paying all interest and repairs, amounts to $471,895.67 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 7% from working profits	$210,000.00
To write off Launches	10,000.00
To write off Lighters	50,000.00
To write off Machinery	20,000.00
To write off Kowloon Wharves	40,500.00
To write off West Point Wharf	500.00
To write off Railways and Rolling Stock	10,000.00
To Transfer to European Employees' Provident Fund	25,000.00
To Carry forward to new account	105,895.67
	$471,895.67

Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.

"The balance of profit and loss account for the year, including $2,078.80 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to $15,849.87.

The Directors recommend that a Dividend of $2.25 per share be paid, which after providing for Directors' and Auditors' fees, will leave a balance of $1,799.87 to be carried forward to the Credit of a New Profit and Loss Account."

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.

"The gross earnings for the past year amount to $162,527.45, and there remains a sum of $96,965.06 at credit of Profit and Loss Account which it is recommended be appropriated as follows, viz:

To place to Reserve Fund	$ 5,000.00
To pay a Dividend of 7% or 70 cents per shares	87,500.00
To carry forward to credit or next year's Account	4,465.06

The investment in Green Island Cement Company's shares has been written up to $8 per share and the resulting appreciation ($30,000.00) transferred to Reserve Fund, raising it to $100,000.00."

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 1s. 11 1/16d. and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 73½.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, February 24, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 38.00
New Engineering Tls. 10.50
Telephones Tls. 97.00
Almas Tls. 18.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50
Bukits Tls. 7.25
Gulas "L" Tls. 11.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.60
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00
Padangs Tls. 18.75
Samagagas Tls. 1.42½
Samagagas Tls. 1.45
Shanghai Klebangs Tls, 1.62½
Tebongs Tls. 33.50
Tebongs Tls. 34.00
Butes Tls. 2.00
S.M.C. 1913 6% Debs. Tls. 107.00
H. and S. Bank $800.00
Sonsolidated Tls. 5.15

Direct Business Reported

Shanghai Lands E.X.D. Tls. 103.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.10
Tebongs Tls. 33.75
S'hai Gas Debs. 6% Tls. 100.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, February 24, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidateds Tls. 5.30 March
Tebongs Tls. 33.00 cash
Tebongs Tls. 33.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.70 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.60 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.15 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.10 cash
Consolidateds Tls. 5.15 cash
Almas Tls. 18.25 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.60 cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.62½ cash
Klebangs Tls. 1.60 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.15 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 cash
Senawangs Tls. 23.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.45 March

Direct

Tebongs Tls. 33.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 23.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.90 March
Kelantans Tls. 1.55 cash
Kelantans Tls. 1.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 38.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tls. 27.00 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.45 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Padangs Tls. 18.75 cash
Gulas Tls. 11.50 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following Cable from the Singapore agents regarding the last weekly rubber auction held on the 23rd inst.:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $180 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 5¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $181 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6d. in London.

Market Opened very dull, but improved towards the close.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, February 16:—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Per picul. Tls. Piculs	Week ended Feb. 4 Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	62.00	12,163
„ Seconds		
Buffalo hides, No.1	—	400
„ „ 10-35 lbs.		
„ „ 36-60 „		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	—	160,300
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	30
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	5,170
„ Sinshan and-or Chayu „ „	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)		
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.70	12,318
„ „ Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.70	
„ „ Mongyu	10.00	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	13.00	
Animal Tallow	14.50	3,520
Gallnuts, Usual shape	25.00	6,450
„ Plum „	35.00	
Cotton	—	18,550
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	75
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	—	80
Sesamum Seed, White	4.00	65,105
„ „ Yellow		
„ „ Red		
„ „ Black		
Yellow Beans	—	7,844
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	1,145
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
„ (shelled)	—	16,636
Wood Oil	10.60	10,025
Tea Oil	10.50	343
Bean Oil	8.10	5,881

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.
Paid-up Capital £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 23.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 5¼d. Paid and Sellers.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5½d. Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

Last quotation, London, February 22:—

Spot: 3s. 5d. to 3s. 5½d. Paid and Sellers.

April to June delivery: 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 5¾d. Paid and Sellers.

Tendency of market: Very quiet.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$790 B.
Chartered	£62.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.50.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415 B.
North China	Tls. 182½.
Union of Canton	975 B.
Yangtsze	$260 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	99s. 6d. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11¾ S.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85
Raub	Tls. 3.30.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old $95½. new 91½.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 64 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	$74½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 107 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103xd.Sa
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 62 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 70 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 70.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 91.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.30 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.60 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$139 B.
Green Island	$10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½ B.
Llewellyn	[illegible]
Lane, Crawford	$99 B.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6¾.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 2.05
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 45 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.35 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 25 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 18½.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 14.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 B.
Padang	Tls. 18¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7½.
Repah	Tls. 1.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.15 B.
Senawang	Tls. 23½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.62½ B
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.90 S.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Kelantan	1½.
Taiping	Tls. 3.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13.
Tebong	Tls. 34 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60 S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100 Sa.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94¼.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 23 was 180 tons."

Ford to Spend Millions To Defeat Preparedness

Washington, February 14.—A message was received from Detroit, Michigan, today stating that Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer of that city, had announced that he was prepared to expend millions of dollars in order to defeat the purposes of the preparedness campaign now going on in this country. The money which Mr. Ford is to put up is to be used to pay for "anti-preparedness" advertisements to appear in magazines and daily newspapers.

More or less surprise was occasioned when the news of Mr. Ford's intention was received here. Mr. Ford recently returned from abroad where he was forced to abandon the "Pacification Party" which he financed, because of ill health. The peace advocates who went abroad at Mr. Ford's expense have failed in their efforts to accomplish the purpose which they set out for.

While many of the newspapers of the country are willing to believe that Mr. Ford is sincere in his desire to see further bloodshed averted, they hold him up to ridicule in attempting to block the passage of the preparedness bills by the use of his money for advertising purposes.

No Gamble, He Tells His Bridal Recruits

Minister Assures 150 Couples He Has Married Even Genius May Wed

Appleton, Wis., January 16.—"Marriage is a consecration, under a mutual love, and the person entering upon married life with that conception of his future is not engaging in a lottery," declared the Rev. Dr. John Faville in a sermon at the Congregational church this morning, before 150 of the 413 couples he has married during the twenty-one years of his pastorate here.

Dr. Faville had extended an invitation to all he had married to attend this morning's service. Many from nearby cities were present, and most of those living at distant points sent letters or telegrams that were read at the service.

Dr. Faville took his text from Genesis:

"A man shall therefore leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife."

He classified marriage as being chiefly four things: First, a civil contract; second, a religious ceremony; third, a partnership; fourth, a consecration, under a mutual love. He ridiculed the idea that the marriage of geniuses, becauses they are such, are failures.

"It is only because a genius too frequently is too little ,too selfish and too mean that connubial bliss for him is not realised." declared the minister.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, February 9.—Following were the prices realised at our rubber auction today:—

Sheet		per pcl. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@	174-163
Smoked Good Ribbed	„	161-160
Smoked Fine Plain	„	166-161
Smoked Good Plain	„	—
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„	167-159
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„	166-158
Unsmoked Good Plain	„	148-147
Crepe		
Fine Pale Thin	„	172-165
Good Pale Thin	„	168-158
Good Pale Blanket	„	—
Good Brown Blanket	„	—
Fine Brown	„	166-158
Good Brown	„	162-150
Good Dark	„	162-148
Barky	„	159-136
Scrap		
Virgin and Pressed	„	137-118
Loose	„	124-94
Sheet		
Cupwashing	„	158-145

London Quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe	3s. 3½d.
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	3s. 3d.
Catalogued for sale	Pcls. 5,457
Sold	Pcls. 4,571

After almost a week of complete inactivity our auction opened up this morning with renewed life. Fine pale Crepe was started at $165 per picul and fine ribbed at $163. As the auction progressed the competition increased until about noon when $172 was reached for both grades. A steady demand continued during the afternoon when $174 was paid for a single lot of ribbed smoked Sheet. The average price of the day for "prime" being $169. There was an exceptional good demand for lower Crepes. Fine and good browns at times reached the prices of prime. Plain native Sheet was in strong demand at prices up to $166. There was a good healthy demand from start to finish, and very little being withdrawn. There are some 300 Tons Rubber on offer privately, which will be dealt with tomorrow.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m-s.	2s. 4⅞d.
Banks' buying rate on London demand	2s. 4 13-32d.
Banks' buying rate on New York demand	56⅝d.

Appoint Lord R. Cecil As Blockade Minister

Fortnight in Germany Would End Talk of Supineness, Says Lansdowne

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Robert Cecil had accepted the duties of the new Cabinet Minister who would deal with questions concerning the blockade.

It is stated that the Government thinks that, for the purpose of an enforcement of the blockade of Germany, it is desirable to leave a single Minister to co-ordinate the powers held by the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade and other Government departments.

In the House of Lords, today, Lord Sydenham brought forward a resolution urging that it was possible to use the fleets more effectively to prevent supplies reaching the enemy. With reference to the suggestion that relations with neutrals might be endangered, he believed that it was only necessary for the allies to take a firm stand.

Lord Beresford supported the motion.

Lord Lansdowne said that the problem was not so simple as it appeared to be. Unless carefully examined, statistics might be most misleading.

The filtration of goods to the enemy through neutrals, far from increasing, was diminishing in a marked manner as a result of the measures taken by the Government. Practically no commodities of military importance are now being imported by neutrals above their own legitimate requirements.

Lord Lansdowne gave striking figures of the progressive diminution of important imports into Holland and Scandinavia during the latter half of 1915. Thus, of the exports of oil from Holland to Germany in 1915, 83 per cent. was chargeable to the first six months and 17 per cent. to the last six months of the year. The figures for November and December, together, only amounted to 1 per cent. of the total. Thus, this particular business has almost vanished.

The figures for oil-seeds were similar. He did not wish to imply that there was no danger of a reappearance of the leakage and he feared it would never be possible to hermetically seal all the channels through which goods reach Germany. Britain's greatest difficulty arises from obligations to deal fairly and with consideration towards neutrals, but it would be the height of folly to deliberately start to outrage neutral opinion at such a time.

A complete blockade would mean a blockade of neutral ports. There were grave legal difficulties, including proof of enemy destination of goods. The present system, if not perfect, had killed German exports and had crippled her imports, some of the most important of which, including cotton, wool and rubber, had ceased altogether. The pressure was increasing every month.

Lord Lansdowne concluded: "I only wish people here could have a fortnight's experience of conditions in Germany. That would end their talk of the supineness of the British Government."

CANADA'S CONFIDENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 22.—The Duke of Connaught gave a banquet yesterday in honor of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, who said that, in spite of disappointments and disillusions, there could never be a doubt as to the ultimate result of the war. "We are here to support the British Government." He predicted that a very close union in the Empire would result from the war.

The Duke of Connaught said that an important result of the war was that those British subjects who only knew each other by sentiment were now thrown together as comrades in arms, which was bound to cement more closely the different parts of the Empire.

Chinese Press Reports

The Eastern Times: The entire body of the Kwangsi Chamber of Commerce has submitted a petition requesting the government not to draft troops into Kwangsi.

The Civil Governor of Shensi has tendered his resignation. His family has already arrived at Peking.

Tsai Ao in reply to Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling's telegram advising him to disarm and to dissolve the Yunnan independence movement, strongly stated that he is going to unite the provinces to uphold the Republic.

Jui Hsien-tao, Manager of the Bank of China at Yunnan, who recently made his escape from Yunnan has wired to the Ministry of Finance stating that a sum of $2,000,000 of cash and paper money has been seized by the rebels.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alxander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar
Bankok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Haiphong
Yokohama
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kulala-Lumpur
Madras
Malacca
Manila
Medan
Hankow
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taiping (F.M.S.)
Tientsin
New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .... „ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Pondichery
Haiphong
Hankeou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mongtze
Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ...... Fr. 30,000,000.

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ld.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Iloilo
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
S. Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government Kpg. Tls. ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Berlin: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
Hamburg; Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun (Kwanchendze)
Chefoo
Dalny (Dairen) o-A
Hailan
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Newchwang
Nicolayowsk
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Vladivostock
Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .... U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .... U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .... Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Los Angeles
Lyons
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Port Arthur
S. Francisco
Sydney
Sinanfu
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1918.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaia
Soerakarta
Tandjong Balei
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN.
Manager.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that no Person or Firm is entitled to use the name of the BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, Ltd., as a reference, or to open credits on the Bank in Harbin or in any part of Russia or Siberia without the express permission in writing of the Bank.

Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1916.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang. Moukden, Changchun, Harbin. Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung. Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking. Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MASEFIELD IS GUEST OF AUTHORS LEAGUE

British Poet Tells a New Story Of Tennyson At The City Club

New York, January 20.—John Masefield, the English poet, was guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday at the City Club by the executive council, Authors League of America. Winston Churchill, president of the league, acted as toastmaster, and introduced Mr. Masefield as an English poet in whom America could claim particular interest since he began his career in this country twenty years ago. Mr. Churchill did not specifically mention that what the distinguished poet actually did was to wash glasses in a Greenwich Village bar and to do whatever other honest work he could find, although Mr. Masefield is not at all ashamed of those facts.

Mr. Masefield, responing, said: "I am British and it is well known that Britishers do not distinguish themselves as orators, particularly when they are eating, or immediately after eating. Not even British poets. I recall a story told of Tennyson. A lady had long wanted to meet Tennyson, and finally her wish was fulfilled; she sat beside him at dinner. Throughout the meal she talked to him. Finally he said: 'This mutton is not good; it should be cut in hunks.'

"I shall not attempt to improve on such a poet as Tennyson and I cannot hold it against American hospitality and good will because they are not cut in hunks."

Besides Mr. Churchill, the members of the executive council present were Gertrude Atherton, Rex Beach, George P. Brett, Ellis Parker Butler Thompson Buchanan, Mrs. Winston Churchill, Walter Prichard Eaton, Max Eastman, Hamlin Garland, Rupert Hughes, Owen Johnson, Kate Jordan, Robert Hallowell, Margaret Mayo, George Middleton, Edwin M. Royle, Mrs. Russell, Eric Schuler, Leroy Scott, William M. Sloane, Ida M. Tarbell, Louis Joseph Vance, Bayard Veiller, Roger B. Whitman, Jesse Lynch Williams and Helen S. Woodruff.

JAPANESE SUSPECTED

Washington, February 13.—A Japanese, employed by the navy department, was discharged Saturday in connection with the disappearance of a copy of the United States secret naval code book.

The book, which was carefully guarded, was stolen recently from the U. S. destroyer Hull. After a careful invstigation suspicion fastenedupon a Japanese, employed in a menial capacity. Although no conclusive proof could be secured against the suspect, the naval authorities deemed the circumstantial evidence sufficient to warrant his dismissal.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 22, -916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	—
Mandarin	„	15-30
Mackerel	„	—
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-2.50
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.40
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	30-40
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	22-25
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2-40-2.80
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

APOLLO THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For February 25th, 26th and 27th.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TEN O'CLOCK MYSTERY"
An exciting THREE-REEL Play, Shows with masterly power the unravelling of a mysterious crime.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents, including: SUBMARINE WARFARE

"MAX IS LOVE SICK"
This sparkling Two-Reel Comedy is by Max Linder, who plays the hero in his brilliant and comical manner

CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screaming Comedy "GETTING ACQUAINTED."

The Hongkew Skating Rink

GRAND
CHARITY MASQUERADE CARNIVAL
for the
WAR RELIEF FUND
On Saturday, March 4th
SKATING from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.
and
DANCING from 1 a.m. to 3 a.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
Prizes will be given for Fancy Costume (Ladies and Gentlemen), Fast Skating etc., etc., etc.

The Hongkew Skating Rink
North Szechuen Road (Ext.)
opposite road to the old
International Skating Rink
8839

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
NEW PROGRAMME
SHOWING
The Seventh and Eighth Episodes of
"THE MASTER KEY"

"WILD WEST LOVE"
Keystone Comedy
and
"CHARLIE BY THE SEA"
By Charlie Chaplin

LYCEUM THEATRE

PROGRAMME
of
FIRST CONCERT
to be given by
Madame Van Brandt
on
SATURDAY,
26th February, 1916

1.—**Overture,** Barber of Seville...... *Rossini.*
Public Band
2.—**Cavatina Rossini,** from Barbiere de Seville............. *Rossini*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band
3.—**Rhapsody No. 2**..... ..... *Liszt*
Public Band
4.—**Variation** .... *Patti*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band

INTERVAL

5.—**Large,** from the New World Symphony .... *Dvorak*
Public Band
6.—**Polonaise,** Mignon .... *Thomas*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band
7.—**Un Bal,** from Symphonie Fantastique............ *Berlioz*
Public Band
8.—**Fay of the Spring**..... .... *Jorice*
Mme. Van Brandt with Public Band

Public Band conducted by Prof. R. Buck.
Accompanist Oscar Strock.

Booking at Moutrie's
8686

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th February, 1916

1.—Selection "THE CINEMA STAR" J. Gilbert (Published by Chappell's Co., 50, New Bond St., London)
2.— "LIFE IN THE FRENCH ARMY" Interesting
3.— "ROSIE'S REVENGE" Comic
4.— "FOR THE LOVE OF A MAID" Comedy
5.— "AMID RAGING BEASTS" Drama in Two Parts

INTERVAL

6.— "BERCEUSE JOCELYN"
7.— "PETER'S EVIL SPIRIT" Comic
8.— "THE NEW MAID"
9.— "CHARLIE THE TRAMP" Two Parts

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 25	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.	McCordy	S. Tomes Co
25	..	Tacoma, etc.,	Shimpo Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	A.T.Co.
27	6 00*	Seattle	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
29	..	Tacoma etc.,	Kosoku Maru	Jap.		A. T. & Co.
Mar 2	P.M.	New York	Indrasbamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
3		New York	City of Baroda	Jap.		M.B.K.
5	P.M.	San Francisco	Hazel Dollar	Br.	Ridley	R. DollarCo
12	noon	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
20	noon	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinohe	N. Y. K.
24	P.M.	Vancouver	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empressof Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. P. O. S.
9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Rent	A. T. Co.
17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
28	P.M	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hailey	C. P. O. S.
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, H'lu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frasier	C.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 25	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R. V. F.
26	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Hakuai Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
28	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie M. M.
28	6 30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Matsuyama M.	Jap.	Yuhi	N. Y. K.
29	6.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Mar 17	P.M	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
24	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 29	..	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	Pilcher	Gibb L. &Co
Mar 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Protesilaus	Br.	Braithwaite	B. & S.
1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
2	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Atlantique	Fr.	Charbonnel	Cie. M. M.
5		London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
5	10.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
5		Bombay	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
15	..	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Partens	B. & S.
16	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.
19	10.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
20	A.M.	Colombo	Novara	Br.	Healington	P. & O.
28	.	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
29	A.M	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 25	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Chungking	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
25	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hopsang	Br.	Robertson	J. M. & Co.
26	5.00*	Hongkong	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N Y K
26	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
Apr 9	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 25		Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
25	A.M.	Tientsin Direct	Hsinfung	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co
25	8 00	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
25	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
26	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co.
26	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co
27	10.00*	Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	N'combe	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Dalny	Hanyang	Br.	Rickett	B. & S.
29	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
29	6.30*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
25	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
25	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	King	Geddes
26	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasaki	N. K. K.
26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
28	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S N Co
29	M.N	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 24	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	McArthur	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 24	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.	W T W
Feb 24	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 24	Dalny	Kobe Maru	2877	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.	W W
Feb 24	Japan	Take Maru	760	Jap.	Okara	M. B. K.	
Feb 24	Japan	Kosoku Maru		Jap.		A. T. & Co.	
Feb 24	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co	SHW
Feb 24	Japan	Tamba Maru	3803	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.	W S W
Feb 24	Hankow	Luenyi	1745	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.	
Feb 24	Tientsin	Koonshing	1333	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co	
Feb 24	Tsingtao	Harada Maru	340	Jap.	Hagihara	S. M. R Co	
Feb 24	Swatow	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Richard	J. M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 24	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	1892	Br.	S'merville	B. & S.
24	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	1568	Br.	Meathrel	B & S
24	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	1211	Chi.	Ross	C.M.S.N Co
24	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	1585	Chi.	McIlwain	C. M. SNCo
24	Hankow	Yungshir	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.
24	Japan	Kumano Maru	8154	Jap.	Yawamoto	N Y K
24	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 24	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang M.	3335	Jap.	Scott	N K K &Co
24	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co
24	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co
24	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 e	Feb. 23	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
4 M B	Dec. 2	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
YTPDW	Feb 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
1 e	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
F&OBI	Oct. 31	Yangtse	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ship	Date
Antilochus	Jan. 5
Atreus	Feb. 3
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Helenus	Feb. 2
Kansas	Feb. 6
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 14
Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Mongara	Feb. 10
Nellore	Jan. 30
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Waimana	Feb. 18
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Ship	Date
Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Cordillere	Feb. 2
Porthos	Jan. 26
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Ship	Date
Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Namur**	Feb. 20
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Ship	Date
Awa Maru	Jan. 30
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimpo Maru	Feb. 25
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

Ship	Date
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 25
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

Ship	Date
Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
China	Feb. 8
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 28
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 24
Sequoya	Feb. 13
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Mar. 31
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 29
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Apr. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 30
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Keemun		Mar. 4
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Feb. 28
Machaon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor		Apr. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nankin**	Jan. 8	Feb. 25
Nagoya**	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow		Apr. 5
Nore	Feb. 25	Feb. 26
Novara**	Jan. 22	Mar. 9
Oanfa		Mar. 29
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 5
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 10
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Feb. 27
Teiresias	Jan. 15	Feb. 27
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 15

LEFT MANILA

	Sailed	*Due
St. Albans	Feb. 21	Feb. 30

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 22
Empress of Japan		Apr. 7
Empress of Russia		Mar. 25
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK

	Sailed	*Due
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 30
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Mar. 5
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 30
Grena	Nov. 24	Mar. 5
Indrawadi	Dec. 30	Feb. 28
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 30
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Feb. 30
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA

	Sailed	*Due
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 16
Siam		Mar. 25
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Feb. 30
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

	Sailed	*Due
Amazone	Jan. 28	Feb. 26
Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 9

FROM GOTHENBURG

	Sailed	*Due
Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Hazel Dollar		Feb. 28
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 16

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. I. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyu, Capt. F. Carlson, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, February 26, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtah, Capt. S. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcinous left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin with the London mail of January 13 left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai this morning. She brings 3,321 bales of Bombay yarn, and 4,450 bales of Bombay cotton.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 29th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, with the London mail of February 10, arrived at Port Said on Monday morning, the 21st instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore from London, left Hongkong on Wednesday and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of January 27 is expected to leave Hongkong on Tuesday, the 29th instant, and is due to arrive here on March 3.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Amoy for Swatow on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinyu left Chefoo for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pingsuey left Miike for Shanghai at 2 p.m. yesterday.

S.S. TOYO MARU CHALLENGED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS

The S.M.R. Co.'s chartered collier Toyo Maru, which entered Dalny last Saturday evening from Manila, had an eventful voyage to that port. Her chief mate made the following remarks:—

She left Dalny, laden with Fushun Coal consigned by the M.B.K., and while sailing off the northern extremity of Luzon Island at 11 p.m. on the 3rd inst., she discerned off her stern a British man-of-war, which suddenly fired a gun point blank.

This brought our steamer to a stop.

The warship drew nearer to her and a squad of armed officers and sailors came aboard her to look into the kinds of cargo, ports of shipment and destination, number of crew, etc. She was then allowed to resume her voyage.

On the following day at 1 p.m. our steamer met another British cruiser, which went through a similar procedure over our vessel.

She left Manila homeward bound for Dalny after discharging her cargo.

On the 16th inst., while sailing off a point 30 miles north of Shanghai, we discerned in the distance a warship answering the description of the very same converted cruiser that had challenged our steamer on the 4th.

This time the cruiser hoisted a signal allowing our vessel to continue the trip.

We understand that there are at present something like 17 German merchantmen interned at Manila and 3 each at Cebu and Iloilo. These German vessels have commenced the repairing of their hulls of late, probably for the purpose of getting away from these ports at the first chances presented. The active vigil maintained by the British warships having their base at Singapore speaks eloquently for this.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 21	C'wangtao	Astrachan	1150	Rus.	Boyko	K M A	CNCW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Feb 22	Hongkong	Belridge		Br.			
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Feb 19	C'wangtao	Chungking	084	Br.	Monkman	B. & S.	U S
Feb 23	Japan	Canada Maru	3760	Jap.	Hori	A. T Co.	B IX
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	266	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co.	B XIII
Feb 22	Hongkong	Demodocus	4269	Br.	Dodd	B. & S.	P W E
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	184	Ger.	Hense	H. D & Co	10 p.
Feb 19	Dalny	George	777	Rus	Ozol	K M A	W W
Jan 28	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	Mackinnon	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W
Jan 29	Chefoo	Hsinchi	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S N Co.	K.L.Y.W
Feb 16	Swatow	Hanyang	1129	Br.	Puckett	B. & S.	C N C W
Feb 22	Foochow	Haean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 23	Tsingtao	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
Feb 23	Hongkong	Hopsang	1359	Br	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	S H W
Feb 23	Japan	Hakuai Maru	1484	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 4	Singapore	Siami	1608	Fr.	Watson	Moller & Co	U S A W
Jan 8	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W
Feb 20	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	C M C W
Feb 22	Hankow	Kiangwah	2324	Chi.	Wade	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 23	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1285	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W.
Feb 23	Hankow	Kutwo	1923	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co	S H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	682	Ger	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Feb 16	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	Augustad	S. O. Co.	OCW
Feb 22	Japan	Matsu Maru	1565	Jap.	Iwamoto	M. B. K.	M.B.K.W.
Jan 18	Dalny	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Kawamoto	Suzuki	L D W
Feb 6	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W.
Jan 31	Dalny	Otowa Maru	677	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	O W S B
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi	Jansen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 23	V'divostock	Penza	1894	Ru	Poliakoff	R V F	9 P
Feb 19	Japan	Robert Dollar	5419	Am.	Morton	R Dollar	B VI
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 16	Yangtze	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	KNDW
Feb 15	Dalny	Shawhsing	2000	Chi	Weidemann	N.S.N.Co	10 p
Feb 6	Hongkong	St. Patrick	2692	Br.	McCurdy	S. TomesCo.	P W E
Feb 19	Japan	Shimpo Maru	2692	Jap	Matsumoto	A T Co	B XII
Feb 21	Hankow	Siangyang M	2078	Jap	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Feb 23	C'wangtao	Sishan	487	Rus.	Stroady	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Feb 22	Nanking	Tsangtah	475	Br.	Flown	C.I & E.L Co	
Feb 23	Hankow	Tafoo Maru	1788	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Feb 23	Tientsin	Tungwah	745	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Feb 17	Hongkong	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mrs. Dewar and 2 children, Miss Tottenheim, and Mr. Oscar Miller.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Halley.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Haward.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru:—Mrs. Kate Pleasante Minor, Mrs. Robert N. Kitching, Master R. N. Kitching, Miss Elizabeth Kitching, Mr. Charles Johnston, Miss Nettie Mabelle-Senger, Miss Bessie M. Rider. In transit:—Mr. David John Thomas, Mr. William John Endey, Mr. Samuel George West, Mr. Hector H. Howard, Mr. Albert Bryan, Mr. John Stewart Wishart, Mr. Percy W. Ruston, Mrs. H. C. Millett, Miss K. Millett, Mr. George Tobler, Mrs. M. McCleary, Mr. William Stewart, Mr. Gilbert Peterson Bain, Miss Captana McGimer.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah for Hankow:—Rev. G. Grimwadly, Mr. E. C. Richards, and Mr. A. C. Clear.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mrs. Minor.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

C. P. O. S. LTD.
Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)
Empress of Russia .. Mch. 24
Empress of Japan.... Apr. 7
Empress of Asia . .. ,, 21
Monteagle .... ,, 28
Empress of Russia .. May 19
Empress of Japan.... June 3
Empress of Asia .... ,, 16
Monteagle .... July 1
Empress of Russia .. ,, 14
Empress of Japan.... July 29
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11
For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons 17 Mar.
,, "CHIYO MARU" 22,000 tons 11 Apr.
,, "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons 6 May
,, "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons 3 June
,, "CHIYO MARU" 22,000 tons 28 June.
From Nagasaki to San Francisco
S.S. "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons 6 Mar.
,, "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons 4 Apr.
,, "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons 23 May
,, "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons 20 June
From Nagasaki to Manila
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons 27 Feb.
,, "CHIYO MARU" 22,000 tons 26 Mar.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

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S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.
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ALTERING BLOCKADE POLICY

Allies to Announce New Regulation Soon—Sweden Seizes Mails in Reprisal

London, January 19.—Statements that are being made in Washington and other places as to the character of the blockade tightening process which Great Britain has in contemplation may be regarded as speculative. The facts are that while the whole matter is under consideration, as was first announced in these dispatches a week ago, the British Government has not yet decided upon the course of action that will be taken. Furthermore, whatever policy is undertaken will have to receive the sanction of the other members of the Entente for complete unity of policy on the part of England, France particularly, and to a certain extent Italy and Russia, is desired in a question which is bound to arouse some measure of opposition from neutrals.

Among the possible solutions of the problem now under consideration is a scheme whereby neutral Governments would provide a naval convoy through British waters for merchant vessels carrying cargoes guaranteed as noncontraband by the Governments concerned. This, of course, is only a partial solution, and the difficulties of it are foreseen.

The British Government, in may be stated with authority, is not in the least disposed to give ear to the extremists who are urging that the interests of neutral nations be disregarded in order to win the war by strangling Germany. What the Government is aiming at is to increase the severity of the blockade to the limit compatible with a proper construction of sea law as it affects both belligerents and neutrals. It is intimated a plan whereby this may be achieved will be formulated within a week or so.

Baltic the Chief Problem

London, January 19.—From views obtained in official circles it is known that the chief obstacle in the way of substituting an actual blockade of Germany for the situation created under the Orders in Council is provided by the Baltic.

The problem of controling the Baltic, so that the precedents established during the American civil war may be met, is giving the Government considerable trouble, and on its solution depends the decision of the Cabinet as to canceling the Orders in Council.

The controversy between Great Britain and Sweden over the detention of mails has reached an impasse, with both sides stubbornly refusing to allow its rival's mails to be expedited through the respective countries. Sweden now is holding an enormous quantity of English mail destined for Russia, while mail is being taken from every Scandinavian liner brought into Kirkwall, Scotland.

Vigorous representations are being made by the diplomats of both countries, but the controversy presents so many novel features that extensive debates may be expected. Neutral diplomatic circles here are more concerned over the detention of mails than any other fact arising from the British blockade.

The Foreign Office takes the definite stand that a parcel, no matter what class of postage it bears, is no more entitled to protection than is ordinary freight. The neutral countries have not yet controverted this stand, but base their objections on interferences and delays to which actual first-class postal correspondence has been subjected.

Right to Censor Mail

Great Britain further claims the right to censor mails in transit to other countries if the ship carrying them comes voluntarily into a British port. This directly affects mails to Holland. The United States, backed by other neutral countries, it is said, will contend that since it is impossible on account of the British war measures in the English Channel for Dutch liners to avoid coming within the three-mile limit, the mails aboard them are entitled to the same immunity as those aboard ships which are forcibly brought into port from the high seas.

An odd feature of the controversy is Sweden's detention of British mails to Russia, this being the first tangible reprisal measure by a neutral. Swedish diplomats declare that since the Swedish Government forbids the export of certain articles she has a right to hold up the British parcel post.

The Politiken of Copenhagen says that anxiety has been aroused in Stockholm by the speech at the opening of the Swedish Parliament by King Gustave, who urged vigorous preparation of national defenses in view of belligerent disregard of neutral rights. The situation is a source of concern in Stockholm on account of the seizure by the British last week of a large quantity of provisions from the Swedish-American steamship Stockholm, from New York.

The action of the British authorities is criticized sharply by the Swedish press, which expressed the opinion that the value of the goods seized cannot be regarded as anything like an adequate offset to the effect of the incident on relations between Sweden and Great Britain. Some of the Swedish newspapers say that such actions are worse than an open rupture.

Hjalmar Branting, Socialist leader in the second Swedish Chamber, who recently visited the allied front in Flanders, is quoted by the Social Demokraten as saying that he prefers decisive action a day too early rather than a day too late, in order to save Sweden from complications.

"It is noted that King Gustave, in his speech from the throne did not make the usual reference to the good relations of Sweden with foreign powers," the correspondent adds. "Several interpellations on foreign affairs are expected during the session."

Rush Censorship of Mail

Washington, January 19.—Assurances from the British Foreign Office that neutral mail opened by British censors and found to be "innocent" was not being unnecessarily delayed reached the State Department today through Ambassador Page.

So far there has been no formal reply to the American note to London protesting against mail interference. Officials regard the Foreign Office assurances, however, as evidence that the protest at least has resulted in speeding up censorship. The department issued this announcement:

"The department is in receipt of telegraphic advices from the American Ambassador at London stating that he has been informed by the British Foreign Office that mail and parcel post matter detained by the authorities and found to be 'innocent' is forwarded to the addresses immediately, but that matter retained is placed in the Prize Court."

The note to Great Britain, which has been in preparation at the State Department some time presenting the American view regarding the treatment of contraband of war, is being held up pending development of the Allies purpose as to a formal blockade. It was indicated at the department today that while the communication would not be delayed indefinitely, the United States would wait a reasonable time in as much as a blockade declaration probably would necessitate some changes in this government's attitude.

Mrs. Pankhurst in U. S. to Aid Servia

PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.

MRS EMMELINE PANKHURST.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the noted British militant suffragette leader has arrived in America to work for Servian Relief, with which she has been connected for some time.

"I shall have nothing to do with woman's suffrage while in America this time," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "I am too busy aiding the starving Servians to devote any time to the cause just now. After the war, perhaps, but not now."

The great militant leader is looking slightly older and more worn than she did upon her visit in 1913. She was detained at Ellis Island upon her arrival aboard the St. Paul, because she had been convicted and imprisoned for crime in England.

TREBIZOND EVACUATION IS BEGUN BY GARRISON

Turks Are Chased 20 Miles In 24 Hours; Gather In Erzeroum Remnants

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 22.—The River Beyukdere mentioned in the Russian official communique on the 22nd is a tributary of the Antina between Batum and Trebizond. The Russians in 24 hours chased the Turkish forces in the region of the Black Sea coast for twenty miles, or two days normal marching.

It is believed that the Turks have begun to evacuate Trebizond.

Peking, February 21.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—February 19.—Our heavy artillery brought to the ground an enemy balloon of the kite type, which flew up at Ezern, north-westward of Tarnopol. On the remaining front, the usual firing and scout reconnoitering is proceeding.

The Caucasian front.—During the pursuit of the Turkish army, we surrounded and captured, north-westward of Erzeroum, the remnants of the 34th Turkish Division, with thirteen guns, several machine-guns with cartridges and artillery caissons. In the region of the Erzeroum road, the remnants of one of the Turkish regiments were taken.

One of our valiant army corps, during the storming of the Erzeroum fortress, captured 240 guns. Our troops have stormed the towns of Mush and Akhlat. The enemy are fleeing in a southerly direction.

February 20.—At many places, several enemy aeroplanes appeared over the Riga region. A bomb was dropped on Riga. The Germans violently bombarded the sector Kirschholm-Ikskul.

Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy's positions in front of Ikskul, in the region westward of Oger and Probotineof. In the region northward of Kreuzburg, a German aeroplane dropped several bombs.

Two Zeppelins flew over Mishtel, northward of Dvinsk. At Dvinsk, the enemy opened a lively artillery fire. In the region of Lake Sventen, our artillery destroyed two German blockhouses.

On the Dniester, at Mihalche, we sprang a mine, which destroyed the enemy's wire defences, mine gallery and armored trenches. The enemy's attempts to dislodge us from the crater by means of heavy artillery and bombs were unsuccessful.

The Caucasian front.—During the pursuit of the Turks, we captured an additional forty-six officers, 2,500 men, six guns, a quantity of arms, ammunition transports and a convoy. Furthermore, during the fighting in the region of Erzeroum, we took the colors of a Turkish regiment.

MAJ. LYTTLETON M.P., RESIGNS

Wants More Time For Fighting; Yerburgh Also Leaves Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 22.—Major the Hon. J. H. Lyttleton has resigned his seat as M. P. for Mid Worcester, owing to the absorption of his duties at the front.

Mr. Robert Yerburgh, Conservative M.P. for Chester, is also retiring, owing to ill-health. Sir Owen Philipps, the Unionist candidate, is expected to be returned unopposed.

Major Brodie Henderson, the machine-gun expert, is the Unionist candidate in the East Herts bye-election, in opposition to Mr. Pemberton Billing, the well-known airman.

Mexican Leaders Accused of Latest American Massacre

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GENERAL RODRIGUEZ & GENERAL PANCHO VILLA

Top: Gen. Rodriguez. Bottom: Gen. Villa

The torture and murder of seventeen Americans near Chihuahua by Mexican rebel troopers supposedly under the command of General Villa and General Rodriguez has stirred official Washington. H. C. Myles the British vice-consul at El Paso, Tex., has been notified that a representative of the English government has secured a sworn statement that General Villa personally led the soldiers who killed the Americans.

News Brevities

A "Smoking Concert" will be given by the Customs Club tomorrow evening, at 9 o'clock.

• • •

Tokio despatches to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) say:—Prof. Jenks arrived at Yokohama on the evening of the 22nd instant from the U.S.A. on board the steamer Shinyo Maru. His mission is said to be merely an inspection tour in the Philippines and China but it is generally observed with much attention. Dr. Clark has also arrived in Japan on the same steamer and both Prof. Jenks and Dr. Clark are being cordially welcomed in Tokio.

• • •

A Belgian Minister to Peking has come to Tokio and will proceed to Peking by the next mail steamer.

• • •

A despatch to the Shunpao says that there was a conflagration in Peking on the evening of the 22nd instant. The southern part of the Bureau of Printing of the Government suffered from the fire.

COLLO MOUNTAIN ZONE CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

Successfully Concludes Fortnight's Action; Extend Occupation Toward Cola

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 22.—An official communique reports: The Italians successfully concluded an action initiated on the 9th by capturing the mountainous Collo zone in the Sugana district. Our Alpine troops, advancing over the snow-fields and through fog, reached the summit of Collo and the adjacent heights, drove out the Austrians and repulsed some counter-attacks.

Subsequently, the Italians extended their occupation in the direction of the Monte Cola saddle.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February, 22.—At the first meeting of the Anglo-French Inter-Parliamentary Committee, M. de Sart and M. Choumet explained the work of the British and French fleets respectively and M. Guarnier discussed the mercantile marine problem. Lord Balfour of Burleigh made a statement on maritime questions generally.

Seized by Germans, Bandon Is Released

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Dutch East Asiatic Company's steamer Bandon, which was seized by a German trawler, has been released.

Siccawei Weather Report

23.—Two centers of depression: the one in Western, the other in Northern China. Both are following paths converging towards Japan. Overcast or rainy weather in the Valley. Very unsteady breezes along the coast.

24.—Weather overcast and rather mild at Shanghai. The pressure keeps below the average. Light W.N.W. breezes. Slight mist.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, February 24, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
at. at Centg., mm.		760.20	761.41
" " Inches		29 98	29 98
Variation m m. for 24 h		−0.27	−0.46
Variation m m. for 12 h		+0.76	+0.80
Wind	Direction	WNW	WNW
	Kilom per hour	8	16
	Miles	5.0	11 2
Temperature	Cen	3°8	4°9
	Fahr.	38 9	40.8
Humidity: oo		91	96
Nebulosity: 0-10		10	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45
Mail 102	**Mail 2**				**Mail 1**	**Mail 101**
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3	Miles				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221					8
7.30	23.01		dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421					10
6.00	9.23		dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr.	Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
			dep.	Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep.	Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr.	Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.28
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsaochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS		TIMES					
		2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang......	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
	dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai...............			9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing	arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah.........	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An		9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS		TIMES					
		1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow	arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
	dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
Chang An			8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah.........	arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
	dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing	arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.28
	dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai		8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang......	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ...	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS		14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Mun ..	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
	dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou	arr.	8.46				4.10	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS		13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou	dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow	arr.	9.19				5.33	
	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun ..	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.		1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	..dep	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	.. ..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.20	4.03	6.00	
Kunshan	.. ..	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.43	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.50		1.10
WUSIH ..	arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.00
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.80	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG ..	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	.. arr.	2.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.		2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	..dep.	..			..	..		..	.
NANKING ..	..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG..	arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.48
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG ..	arr.	9.40			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.09
	dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.16
WUSIH ..	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.50			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.00			4.21
SOOCHOW ..	arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan ..	.. ..	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang ..	.. ..	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.00		6.45
SHANGHAI NORTH	..arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

(Branch Line)

Shanghai to Woosung—Down

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2.40	4.10	6.00	8.20
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.42
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.50

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

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Mammoth Blackberry, rooted vines $1.75 doz.
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These are all acclimated varieties of introduced berries. Postage paid on all orders over $3.00. Orders should be sent at once to
College of Agriculture and Forestry
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Nanking.

8836

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants..............
Clerks.....................
Typists.................
Overseers................
Stenographers............
Watchmen................
Printer......   ....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

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MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

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THE
LEAP-YEAR-DAY
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WILL BE THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
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In the Courts

Story of Torture

A sensational story of torture at the Kiangnan Arsenal was told in the Mixed Court, yesterday, by a Chinese named Tsiang Zung-zung, a doctor who had been arrested on a rebel charge. After a hearing in the Mixed Court, Tsiang was sent to the Chinese authorities as a witness. There he claims that he was hanged by his wrists, beaten with bamboos and forced to kneel on chains until unable to bear the pain, he confessed to a crime with which he had nothing to do.

Tsiang was suspected of being concerned in throwing the bomb at the Asiatic Daily News building last September. A confession was produced in court, but the prisoner repudiated it yesterday saying that it was forced from him by the torture and was not true.

Mr. Perkins, the American Assessor and Magistrate Kuan heard the case. After statements concerning the alleged torture had been made the case was remanded to have a physician examine the prisoner and find out if his condition proved the charge against the Arsenal authorities. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted the case and Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for the defendant.

Tsiang was charged with having been "engaged in stirring up strife among the citizens of China" It was alleged that he was an active rebel. Mr. Newman said in his opening statement that the prisoner had been sent to the Arsenal and had been returned. While there he had given evidence that he was one of the leaders in the Siau Meh-sung Society and the Chinese Authorities now asked that he be handed over to them for trial. The man's confession was then read.

Mr. Rice in reply made his charges against the authorities at the Arsenal. He said that Tsiang had been sent to the Arsenal as a witness in the custody of the Municipal Police. While there he was tortured, Mr Rice said, as his hands would show if examined by a doctor. If this was proved, he would ask that the prisoner's statement be struck out.

"I shall put the accused in the witness box," said Mr. Rice, "to be examined by a foreign doctor."

Mr. Newman declared that these were grave charges against the Arsenal authorities and added that they should be sifted to the bottom as the police did not wish that sort of thing to happen.

The prisoner was put on the stand to tell his own story. He said:

"After a hearing before this court I was sent to the Arsenal as a witness. There I was hung up by the wrists, and forced to kneel for 5 or 6 hours on chains. My hands were put behind me and a rope tied to the wrists. I was then hung up by the rope which was pulled higher and higher. I was examined three times. The first time I was beaten with bamboos, the second time I was forced to kneel on chains, and the third time I was hung by the wrists."

On cross-examination by Mr. Newman, Tsiang said that while he was being tortured he was asked to confess that he was concerned with Siau Mai-sung in the plot against the Asiatic Daily News. Siau Mai-sung was convicted of being one of the leaders in this plot and a prominent head-man of the rebels. He was handed over to the Arsenal and was shot.

Tsiang said when he refused to confess he was hung up by the wrists and told to give the names of others in the plot.

"They told me," he said, "that I would be left hanging there until next day if I did not confess. Finally the pain became unbearable and I gave them the names of two or three persons that did not exist."

He said that this had happened a little over a week ago. An evidence clerk at the Arsenal was put on the stand. He denied that any torture had been used to get a confession from Tsiang. Mr. Rice asked that the accused's wrists be examined by a foreign doctor to which the assessor agreed. Dr. Davis was named as the physician to make the examination and report to the court.

Another application was made by the Arsenal Authorities yesterday asking that Tsang Tshung-san, a convict serving a life term in the city jail, be handed over to them. The man was convicted of having been concerned in the murder of another Chinese on October 12, 1914. To the surprise of the court the prisoner did not oppose the application. When asked for his reason he said,

"My confinement has become more than I can stand, I would rather be handed over and shot at once."

The assessor read part of the testimony given by the convict in the murder case against him. He admitted giving the testimony but said that he gave it because he imagined that he would be immediately shot on conviction—he did not expect to be sentenced for life. He declared that another man had committed the murder.

Decision on this case was also reserved.

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SPRING MEETING, 1916

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By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

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